Regd. No. B 1065

CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B 1065

WANTED: Men and Women to work during leisure on a monthly salary of Rs. 100: Also Doctors to examine Insurance cases—Monthly income Rs. 300/- or more! Immense benefits if you insure through us in any Company of the world:—Minimum premiums, 2½ per cent rebate on annual premium, loans for properties upto 90 per cent of the Policy amount (i.e. Rs. 4,500/- on a policy of Rs. 5,000/-)! A Bonus of Rs. 25/-! Payment of Rs. 3,152 on a policy of Rs. 1,000/-! and similar schemes to suit one and all! Send Two annas stamp for complete literatures. Are you insured? If so, please send us your policy for inspection. Our advice will save you a lot of worry and loss.
BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & CO.,
Sole Agents:—The Reliance Assurance Society Limited.
Post Box No.—713, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address:—"Bhogilalco", Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
GO TO
P. SHAH & CO.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Also At
Karachi & Secunderabad.

VOL. XXVII NO. 85 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

Fresh Hitch In Rajkot Settlement?

Thakore Saheb At It Again

REFORMS COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

GIBSON TO MEET MAHATMA

Hyderabad Politicals' Release: "Aryas" Not Affected

RAJKOT: April 10.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Gibson, Resident, will be seeing Gandhiji to-night, at Anand Kunj, after he breaks his silence at 8 p.m. The interview is the outcome of exchange of letters between them during the past two days.

Thakore's Reply

Gandhiji received this evening an important communication from the Thakore Saheb, sent by a special messenger, in answer to his letter to the Thakore Saheb yesterday. The contents of the letter, however, are not known.

Muslim Representation

A second meeting of the Muslim Deputation has been arranged to-morrow at 9-30 p.m., while the Arya Deputation left for Bombay this afternoon.—United Press.

HITCH OVER NAMES?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 10.

It appears that there is a hitch over non-Muslim nominee with Reforms Committee. The State, it is stated, has found shelter under certain names for rejecting the Parishad proposals.

Darbar Virawala is reported to have been closeted with Mr. Gibson.

Another Letter To Gibson

RAJKOT, April 10.

Another communication was sent to-day to the Resident, Mr. Gibson, from "Anand Kunj" through a special messenger. The contents of the communication are not known.—United Press.

GIBSON TO MEET MAHATMA

RAJKOT April 10.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be having an interview with Mr. Gibson to-night.

The Rajkot State Council is meeting this evening and it is believed that the Thakore Saheb will draft a letter to Gandhiji after the meeting.—A.P

MAHATMA-SARDAR TALKS

RAJKOT April 10.

Mahatma Gandhi had a prolonged discussion with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning. The trend of discussion is kept a closely-guarded secret, but it is presumed the discussion centered round the question of the nomination of seven non-official members of the proposed Reforms Committee "vis-a-vis" the representation of local Muslims for their inclusion in it.

The duration of Gandhiji's stay here is uncertain and depends upon the smooth-sailing of local political affairs. But it is believed that he will stay in Rajkot for about a week more, whereafter he will proceed to Wardha "en route" to Calcutta in connection with the metings of the Working Committee and the A.-I.C.C.

THAKORE SAHEB HAS NO OPTION

RAJKOT April 10.

Enquiries in official circles here reveal that the Thakore Saheb received Mahatma Gandhi's letter yesterday afternoon and that a draft reply has already been framed and placed before the State Council for its approval.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Special Correspondent in this connection Durbar Veerawalla said:—

"Whether or not there will be perfect harmony among all classes of His Highness' subjects including Muslims and Bhayats (name of a class of Zamindars or Feudatories in Rajkot), after Sir Maurice Gwyer's award, the Thakore Saheb has no option now but to accept the seven nominees of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in fulfilment of his desire in his notification of December last. It is now for Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel to decide whether they will include any Muslims and Bhayats in the proposed Reforms Committee.

"Personally I am of the opinion that all communities under His Highness' Government should be adequately represented in the Reforms Committee in order that the administration wire be smooth-sailing."—United Press.

NIZAM GOVT. DECISION

Release Of Politicals

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, April 10.

The following official communique, regarding the release of State Congress prisoners at noon to-day, has been issued by the Information Bureau:—

"It will be recalled that a statement suspending "Satyagraha" on behalf of the so-called State Congress declared 'inter alia' that the suspension was in order to give time to the Government and see if any moral reaction is forthcoming as a result of the action taken for suspending "Satyagraha." It was further stated that if such necessary moral reaction was not forthcoming "Satyagraha" would be resumed with redoubled vigour. In view of the threat implied, the Government decided not to release local prisoners convicted for State Congress Satyagraha."

"A recent statement issued by Mr. Ramachari, Mr. Hanumantrao and Mr. Narsingrao, however, in welcoming the decision of the Government not to postpone the reforms and appealing for a calm atmosphere on the eve of their inauguration, explains that the organisation in question has given proof of its peaceful intentions and its loyalty to the Nizam by suspending the "Satyagraha." They have further made clear that suspension is not conditional nor intended to be accompanied by a threat for which there is no occasion.

"In view of this statement, the Government have decided to release all the prisoners convicted for State Congress "Satyagraha," but this will not affect prisoners convicted for Civil Disobedience on behalf of any other body, which still continues its movement."

I understand a meeting of the State Congress will be held to-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3).

Next Victim Of Axis?

Balkan People Fear Coup By Italy And Rome

BUCHAREST, April 10.

There is speculation in many circles here on the possibility of swift movements by Germany and Italy following the invasion of Albania.

It is even suggested in quarters friendly to the Axis Powers that, on Herr Hitler's birthday on April 20, Germany will put forward a plan for bringing the whole of the Balkan Peninsula under a "federal economic system."

In official circles in Sofia it is stated that Bulgaria intends to continue to co-operate with the other Balkan countries and help their efforts to preserve peace. It is added that she will support the slogan "Balkans for the Balkan people."

A disturbing aspect of the situation in Bulgaria is the rumours in Macedonian circles with Italian connections that Italy's next step will be the formation of an autonomous Macedonia under her protection from minorities in Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

WOMEN FOREST SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

Madras Government's Orders

VELLORE, (South India) April 10

Twenty-eight women Satyagrahi prisoners who took part in the Kalipatnam Forest Satyagraha were released today from the Provincial Wemen's Jail in accordance with the orders passed by the Government. The released women Satyagrahis are leaving tonight for Narsapur.

It will be recalled that early in March last these women were arrested in connection with the peasants Satyagraha as a protest against the objection of some peasants by the Zamindar of Kalipatnam in West Godavari District when they defied an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. Lathi charges were made by the police and about 50 arrests were made Finally the Satyagraha was discontinued on the intervention of Government.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLOURS

ROME, April 10.

Various classes of reservists are reported to have been called to colours to-day to replace the troops sent to Albania. Most of the reservists are reported to be of the 1912 class and it is stated that they have been called up for a brief duration. The number is unofficially given as 200,000.

The report that British decision regarding Albania may be left to Parliament has aroused hope in Italian political circles that Italy's action may be passed over with nothing stronger than a diplomatic Note from London.

Italy is watching jealously every word written about Corfu. Some circles threaten that if Corfu is occupied against Italy, she will march to Salonika.—Reuter.

KING ZOG
of Albania who has had to flee from the country.

France Takes Grave View

Interference With Greece Or Corfu May Mean War

PARIS, April 9.

It is stated in authoritative circles that France is not satisfied with the Italian explanations of the occupation of Albania. It is felt that any attempt on Greece or Corfu would cause a very grave international situation.

It is stated that there is full accord between France and Britain. M. Bonnet was in constant communication yesterday with the French Ambassadors in London and Washington.

M. Daladier discussed the situation with Sir Eric Phipps and M. Bonnet. It is officially learned that the French Cabinet will meet on Tuesday afternoon.—Reuter.

"DEFENDER OF ISLAM" NO MORE

London Muslims Denounce Mussolini

LONDON, April 10

Leading Muslims of London at a meeting today demanded that Signor Mussolini should renounce the title of "Defender of Islam" assumed afterd the Abyssinian conquest and also urged that the Oriental Academy opened in Italy five years ago should be closed as a protest against Fascist propaganda in India, Egypt and the East. The meeting sent a deputation to the Italian Embassy to communicate these demands.—Reuter

INVASION OF ALBANIA NOT ISOLATED BLOW

British Cabinet Discusses Situation: With One Stroke "Duce" Has Antagonished World

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET MOVEMENTS

LONDON: April 10.

BOTH THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO MEET ON APRIL 13 "IN PUBLIC INTEREST." THE SESSION IS NOT EXPECTED TO LAST MORE THAN ONE DAY.

BR. CABINET MEETS

The Cabinet met at 11 a.m. for the first time on a bank holiday for many years, to hear a full report from Lord Halifax on events since Thursday and consider the Opposition request to recall Parliament. All Ministers except Lord Runciman, who is abroad and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who is indisposed, attended. Mr. Chamberlain presided over the meeting.

AT NO. 10

GREEK AND THE RUMANIAN MINISTERS CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE DURING THE MEETING OF THE CABINET THIS MORNING.

The Rumanian Minister returned in the afternoon, when the Italian Charge d'Affaires also called.

Major Attlee's conversation with Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10, Downing Street this afternoon lasted for 45 minutes.

MINISTERS TO MEET AGAIN

The Cabinet sat for two and a quarter hours. As the Ministers left Downing Street, they were clapped and cheered by large bank holiday crowds, who were waiting all the morning. Lord Halifax, Mr. Hore-Belisha and Lord Chatfield were particularly cheered.

There will be a meeting of Ministers (not a Cabinet meeting), at 4 p.m.

Mediterranean Fleet Movements

It is learned that all units of the Mediterranean Fleet, visiting Italian ports, left on April 8. They include battleship "Warspite," flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, which sailed from San Remo.

No official information regarding their destination is available, but it is explained that owing to the obscure situation in Albania, the withdrawal of the ships which are on courtesy visits, would avoid embarrassment to all concerned.

Admiralty Denies Rumour

The Admiralty categorically deny the report abroad that the Mediterranean Fleet is concentrated at Corfu on the Grecian coastline.

No Isolated Blow

"At one stroke the Italian Dictator has summoned the world against him," observes the "Evening Standard," discussing Sgr. Mussolini's Albanian adventure and its consequences.

Humanity, Catholic, Protestant and Muslim, have spoken in one voice. After pointing out that no one believes this blow to be an isolated action, the newspaper discusses the reaction on Britain now as contrasted last September, and says that feeling of outrage is more widespread, but no sign of panic is evident.

Duce To Delay Journey

ROME.—Italian Grenadiers have occupied Koritza, near the Greek border. Signor Mussolini will probably delay his journey to Tirana, pending the hearing of the result of the Cabinet meetings in London and Paris to-morrow.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Discussions

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt upon arrival from Warm Springs conferred aboard the train with Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. Morgenthau and discussed with them the European situation.—Reuter.

BALKAN ENTENTE TO BE STRENGTHENED

ISTANBUL, April 9.

M. Gafencu has left for Bucharest. A communique issued at the end of his talks with M. Sarajoglu states:

"The two countries have agreed to pursue the policy of the Balkan entente aiming at strengthening the security and independence of friendly and allied countries and also tightening the links with neighbouring peoples in conformity with the spirit of the Salonika Pact of July 1938 between Bulgaria and the Balkan entente states providing friendly settlement of all differences through negotiations and renouncing all recourse to force."—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN MUSLIMS PERTURBED

CAIRO, April 10.

The Italian invasion of Albania is causing restiveness among the students of Al Azhar University a number of whom to-day attempted a strike to work up an anti-Italian demonstration.

The police took precautions.

The local press reflects the Muslims' strong disapproval of Italy's action and there are already signs of tares and thorns in the totalitarians' propaganda on the soil of the Near East, particularly, Syria and Palestine, where Muslim disapproval is unanimous and Sgr. Mussolini's claim to be a "Protector of Islam" is scornfully recalled.—Reuter.

PATNA, April 6.

Close time as regards the shooting of hornbills, called Dhanesh in Hindi and Bengali, is to be observed from March 1 to June 30 in the protected and reserved forests in the districts of Chotanagpur division, Santal Pargannas and Shahabad, according to a Government notification.—A. P.

QUEEN GERALDINE, a Hungarian Princess, who married Zog only a year ago.

PRECAUTIONS AT MALTA

MALTA, April 10.

The Coastal and Anti-Aircraft Defence of Malta were manned to-day as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

Special To "The Chronicle"

"What are you doing—burying your money in such a haste?"
"Don't you know? Doctor Schacht has come to India!"

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted—A Lady Welfare Worker at Ahmedabad. A Graduate will be preferred. Experience in social work essential. Apply:—The Honorary Prohibition Commissioner, Ahmedabad. (10976)

Ambitious men obtain highly paid appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking, Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with Allied Schools. Many thousands of the Schools' former students now hold such positions and Allied Schools have the finest Examination Record. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools, 802, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10914)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

A very nice and airy Bungalow is to let for school at Vile-Parla just near the Jain Sanatorium apply to A. M. Raja. Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar Bombay 9. 'Phone No. 22634. (11613)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

1938 Deluxe Plymouth, 7/9 Seater Sedan, first class condition, taxed 1940 done 9000 miles original nett price 5,800/- Sold for Rs. 4,000/- Apply Post Office Box 542, Bombay. (11615).

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11523)

Wanted Agents to secure order of our silk cloth and sarees on a monthly salary and allowance of Rs. 150. Apply for terms and free samples. Suda Brothers (Regd.) Civil Lines, Ludhiana. (11590)

WANTED

L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10690)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NO. 1/1095 OF 1938-39.
CITY EX. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BARODA, 8TH APRIL, 1939.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on Wednesday, the 12th instant at 10-0 a.m. in this Office for the following works to be carried out on occasion of Coronation of His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda. The approximate number of glasses for Illuminations required is one Lac. Alternative quotations should be given.

(a) Providing and fixing illuminating glasses (3" top diameter) including making bamboo tattees on roads and battens to buildings including lighting all labour materials and maintenance for four days.

(b) Supplying glasses on site for hire for a week.

(Sd.) A. N. DIKSHIT,
Executive Engineer,
City Division.
10978.

NOTICE

CUMBALLA HILL, PLOT NO. 1 DIVIDED INTO TWO SUB-DIVISIONS

Prospective lessees for Plot No. 1 of Cumballa Hill Estate should see the Collector on any day during Office hours.

Forms of Agreement for Lease with the Form of Lease and Plan can be had at the office of the Collector on payment of annas four per copy.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1939.
(10939)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION NO. M. 2396 of 1939.

The following seating arrangements of candidates appearing at the DADAR CENTRE for the Matriculation Examination, commencing on the 11th April, 1939, are hereby announced for the information of the said candidates:—

PLACES OF EXAMINATION.
KHALSA COLLEGE.
Seat Nos. 3425-3914.

Candidates offering, SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE.

Seat Nos.	3915-4542
	4921-4958
	4970-5074
	5092-5102

Candidates offering, SANSKRIT, PERSIAN, PALI ARDHA-MAGADHI, AVESTA-PAHLAVI as one of the two languages.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Seat Nos.	4543-4920
	4959-4969
	5075-5091

Candidates offering, LATIN, FRENCH, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE as one of the two languages.

At each of the above places of Examination a complete list of the candidates appearing for the Examination at the DADAR CENTRE is put up on the Notice Board.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 7th April, 1939.
(10971)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Barytes.—For your supplies of Barytes and other minerals always address the mines owners. Ram Narain & Bros. Alwar. (11599)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS are invited for the following works. For work (1) transport by motor lorries is essential for facilitating progress of work as the leads are long.

	Approximate cost of work	Earnest Money.
(1) Making Improvements to Shirpur Raver Road miles 49 to 67 (collection of materials hard murum metal &c.)	Rs. 1,79,407	Rs. 1,800
(2) Constructing a causeway over the river Kan near Sakri on Dhulia Sakri Road.	Rs. 21,787	Rs. 218

2. Tender forms will be issued from 19-4-1939 to 30-4-1939, on payment of Rs. 5/- for each form, for work (1) and Rs. 3/- for work (2) and tenders received upto 2 P.M. on 1st May, 1939.

3. Particulars can be had at the Office of the undersigned.

Office of the Executive Engineer Khandesh Division, Dhulia.

(Sd.) V. V. PATANKAR.
Executive Engineer,
Khandesh Division.
(10975)

BOMBAY MUSEUM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Curator of the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 300-25-500. A high academic qualification not lower than an M.A. degree, especially in ancient Indian culture or achaeology, and thorough knowledge of either the Hindu-Buddhistic or the Perso-Semitic Section, are essential. Working knowledge of the section other than the applicant's own, will be considered as an added qualification. Experience of museum management and original research in the applicant's speciality will be considered as a further qualification. Any excavation work done by the applicant should be stated in the application. Age not to exceed 40 years except in exceptional cases.

The selected applicant will be appointed on probation for one year and confirmed in the permanent post thereafter if found satisfactory. He wil be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund of the Museum; and the Museum rules, mainly based on the rules followed by Government, in respect of leave, etc., will be applicable to him. Production of a medical certificate of physical fitness by the selected applicant will be a condition of the appointment.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded not later than 30th June, 1939, addressed to the Chairman, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.

(10969)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDIVIDED SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Benjamin Chhatrapati and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Laxmichand Hiraji the Sub-Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Sub-Mortgagee by the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage dated 13th April 1937 made between Bai Noorbai daughter of Fakir Mahmad of the one part and Hassan Miya Yacub the confirming party of the second part and the said Laxmichand Hiraji the Sub-Mortgagee of the third part sell by Pubic Auction on Tuesday the 11th April 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the claim of the said Noorbai daughter of Fakir Mahomad in the principal sums of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 750 secured respectively by a Mortgage dated 16th July 1932 of the immovable property situate at New Kazi Street, described below made between the said Hassan Miya Yacub of the one part and Abdulla Rahimtulla of the other part and a further charge dated 8th November 1933 on the said immovable property with interest due on the said sums of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 750 together with the security for the said principal sums and interest all which principal sums and interest with securities therefore namely the said Mortgage and Further Charge which were transferred to Bai Noorbai daughter of Fakir Mahomad by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 30th September 1936 made between Abdulla Rahimtulla of the one part, Hassan Miya Yacub confirming party of the second part and the said Bai Noorbai daughter of Fakir Mahomed of the third part.

All that the undivided share, right, title and interest in ALL THAT piece of Quit and ground rent land together with dwelling house situate at New Kazi Street admeasuring 94 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 3339 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6134, Street No. 9.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Benjamin Chhatrapati and Co., Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagee at their office at No. 110, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES OF ZENITH DRAKSHASAV.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 11th day of April 1939 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 72, Medow Street, Fort by order of Messrs. The Advertising Agency and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Zenith Chemical Works:—

24 Cases Zenith Drakshasav in each case 4 Doz. bottles each containing 1½ lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

One of the Greatest Human Dramas Ever Screened

has been specially selected to grace the occasion of

UNITED ARTISTS' 20th ANNIVERSARY

as

DAVID O. SELZNICK'S brilliant triumph

"MADE FOR EACH OTHER"

is unfolded by

CAROLE LOMBARD
JAMES STEWART

Commencing

NEXT FRIDAY

at the

NEW EMPIRE

Book Now.

WINGS OF THE NAVY

EXCELSIOR

4. 6-30 & 10 P.M.

When Father & Daughter face each other on the battlefield—The audience rises in its seats.

Minerva's Great Historical packed with such thrilling scenes

BIRTH OF SHIVAJI

directed by K. DHAIBER

and starring Flashing AMEENA.

at

CENTRAL

Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

Family Circle annas 14 only. Advance booking arranged for Family Circle and above.

Auction Sales

measuring 94 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 3339 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6134, Street No. 9.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Benjamin Chhatrapati and Co., Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagee at their office at No. 110, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES OF ZENITH DRAKSHASAV.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 11th day of April 1939 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 72, Medow Street, Fort by order of Messrs. The Advertising Agency and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Zenith Chemical Works:—

24 Cases Zenith Drakshasav in each case 4 Doz. bottles each containing 1½ lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Urgent Need For League In India

Contact Between India And Her Colonists

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT IN MALAYA FOR 1937

The Indian population in Malaya is on the increase; wage rates are appreciating; Indians are employed in the subordinate services of Government Departments, but are not admitted to the Civil and Administrative Services; there is need for more educational facilities and for the formation of a strong and representative overseas league. These are some of the important topics dealt with in the annual report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1937, published to-day.

"There is a feeling that in India there should be a strong, representative and influential overseas league or association, non-sectarian and non-political in character", urges the Agent, "which, through its membership and organisations should bring about a more personal and intimate touch between the mother-country and the two and a half millions of Indians who are living in the overseas countries." One of the constructive methods to improve the condition of Indians abroad, is to develop cultural contacts between India and the Indian colonists.

At the end of 1937 the Indian population in Malaya was 754,849 showing an increase of 130,840 over the enumerated population of the 1931 census. South Indians form nine-tenths of the total population. Seventy per cent. of the South Indians are engaged as wage-earners in some form of manual labour.

No Indigenous Labour.

There is practically no indigenous unskilled labour in Malaya. The country is dependent on immigrant labour for the working of its two key industries, viz., tin and rubber. The Chinese predominate in mines and factories and the South Indians on the plantations and in Government and public departments engaging labour. At the end of 1937, there were 306,759 Indians, 178,504 Chinese and 58,110 others including Malayas and Javanese in the four main organized places of employment, viz., estates, mines, factories and public departments.

The year 1937 was favourable on the whole for the large-scale emigration from India and immigration into Malaya of South Indian labourers—a majority of whom found employment on the rubber estates. There was an appreciation in the wage rates, a higher price for rubber and increased production on the estates. The effect of these favourable factors is seen in the migration statistics. During the year 54,489 labourers were assisted to emigrate by the Malayan Emigration authorities, while 50,128 immigrants arrived at their own cost. The total repatriates for the period were 6,566, while 23,054 labourers returned to India at their own cost. Malaya had gained a labour surplus of 75,359 at the end of 1937.

On the estates, Indians form 70 per cent., Chinese 20 per cent., and the rest 10 per cent. of the total labour population. The Estate Indian labour population of the working adults alone increased by 28 per cent. owing to the influx of new arrivals from India. The number of dependents among the estate labour population is nearly half the number of those who may be presumed to be gainfully employed.

Wages were increased from 40 to 50 cents. for men and from 32 to 40 cents. for women in the earlier part of the year. The enhanced rates came into force from April 1937.

An increasing need is felt for examining the whole question of the wage rates paid to Indian labour with particular reference to certain peculiar features of the rubber industry.

Social Services.

On the estates Indian labour enjoys certain amenities such as better housing, improved water-supply, medical treatment, maternity allowance, land allotment for cultivation and education. Varying progress is recorded in the Report under these heads while the question of education has been dealt with in greater detail owing to its intrinsic importance.

In Malaya no obligation has been accepted by the Government to provide primary education to the children of immigrant races. All except 14 Tamil vernacular schools, which are Government institutions, are either provided by the employers of labour, or are conducted by private bodies or individuals. Of the 720 Tamil schools in 1937, 622 were on the estates The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 22,331. These schools are satisfactory so far as the statistics go. They lack in quality and utility.

Their role in spreading literacy on the estates is extremely limited.

Next in importance to plantation labour is the labour employed in Government and Public Departments which include the Public Works Department, Municipalities and Sanitary Boards, F. M. S. Railways and certain miscellaneous Government departments. Besides the 17,977 Indians employed in mines and factories, 44,783 Indians were employed in these departments. Of the general and indeterminate labour, the most important are the domestic servants whose exact strength is not known. According to the 1931 census, they formed 4 per cent. of the total population. It is estimated that there are fifty to sixty thousand Indian Labourers not accounted for by any departmental returns. Thus the total labour population in Malaya including labour on the plantations is nearly 500,000. Wage rates for urban Indian labour are unsatisfactory as they are determined by the rates which the planters decide to pay on the estates. Wage rates are also depressed by the continuous arrival of unassisted emigrants, the regulation of whose movements seems to be desirable.

Labour enjoy some share in the prosperity of the industry in the shape of improved wages. But earlier in the year, there was a number of strikes mainly confined to Chinese workers. There was no marked unrest among Indian labourers on the estates. As regards the welfare of the labourers, co-operative societies rose from 253 to 313, though the average monthly savings of the member are still below a dollar. The amount deposited in the post office savings bank increased during the year from dol 1,978,953 to dol. 3,009,448 and the money order remittances to India from Rs. 26,10,616 to Rs. 66,24,718.

Present Position and Future Prospects.

Of the Indians other than estate and general labour, the report stresses the need for more educational facilities, for primary and secondary education and opportunities for higher education by way of reservation of seats. Indians hold a small share in the subordinate services of the Government and the chances of their continued employment do not appear to be strong owing to the policy of Malayanization. Indians, along with other non-Malay Asiatic races, are not admitted to the Malayan Civil and Administrative Services. There is no bar to their employment in the technical services provided they are qualified and otherwise suitable. On the economic side, Indians are gradually acquiring a stake in the country by owning rubber estates. Their ownership is at present confined to smaller or medium-sized estates.

The report contains a number of useful appendices containing general informtion relating to the area and population of Malaya as at the last census and at the end of 1937; total number of Indians arriving in and departing from Malaya since 1931; statistics of labourers employed on estates, mines, factories and Government departments; vital statistics of Indian population; workmen's compensation; Tamil schools; toddy shops and a number of other subjects.

Elections To University Senate

Professor M. R. Paranjpe, Poona, writes:—"In August next I shall have completed my five years' period of Fellowship of the University of Bombay and therefore in June 1939 I shall be seeking re-election to the University Senate, through the Registered Graduates' Constituency which elected me in 1929 and 1934. If re-elected I shall be glad to serve the University and my constituency in particular, for another quinquennium."

The Bihar Lac Control Bill is now ready to be introduced in the Bihar Assembly. The sponsor of the measure is the Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Development and Education.

Overseas Claims Of Aborigines

M. L. A.s Appeal To District Local Board Members

Messrs. Laxmidas M. Shrikant (Parel Mahars), D. P. Gavit (West Khandesh) (Peasants' Party); Maganlal Nagindas (East Khandesh); G.H. Deshpande (Nasik); D. W. Raut (Thana); S. R. Bharatiya (West Khandesh); G. D. Vartak (Thana); L. G. Patel (Kolaba); G. N. Phadke (Thana); (Democratic Party); V. Naik (Nasik) and Mr. B. Patel (West Khandesh) have issued the following appeal to all members of the various District Local Boards:

"Many of you have been elected on the Congress tickets and, therefore, you stand committed to pay special attention to needs of the Harijans.

But it is likely that the wants of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes may not receive as much consideration as they deserve. Hence, we members of the Legislative Assembly coming from Districts, which have a considerable population of these tribes, desire to draw your pointed attention to some of the long-felt wants of these Aboriginal Tribes. Although the Congress Government has for the first time given them reserved seats in Local Bodies, the elected members for such seats will not be in a position to assert their claims without the backing and encouragement of other members.

In order that the hitherto neglected areas, where these tribes live may be soon brought in line with other developed areas, we must try to espouse their cause, giving them more than their proportionate share in all the spheres of public facilities, the chief among them being:

(1) The roads and cart-tracts, which are very few and not worth the name.

(2) The wells—the difficulty of getting drinking portable water is very great.

(3) Dispensaries—there are practically no dispensaries to cater to the needs of these people. Let it not be supposed that they do not need any medicine.

(4) Schools—it is very fortunate that on account of the sympathetic policy of the Congress Government, more approved schools are being opened in these tracts by non-official agencies like Bhil Seva Mandals and Dang Seva Mandal. More efforts are needed in this direction.

Our earnest appeal to you is to look after the interests of the aboriginal tribes which have a population of nearly 15 lakhs in the Province and the country they are inhabiting is very backward from all points of view. The Congress Government is sure to back financially the schemes for the amelioration of these Backward people.

We may suggest that in view of the urgency of the problem, you may move your Boards to adopt the policy laid down in the following resolution:—

'This Board resolves to pay special attention to the urgent needs of the Aboriginal Tribes regarding roads, wells, dispensaries and schools, etc., and to allot more money than their proportionate share in order that so far neglected areas may be very soon brought in line with other advanced areas.' "

CROWDS ROAR—
"A Better Picture for Easter could not be found"
— SAGAR'S —
SENSATIONAL STORY.
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
Starring:
YAKUB, MAYA BANERJEE
and Others.
MINERVA
Daily 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15.
A SUPREME RELEASE.

Digitized by Chanakya Institute of Maharashtra
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

ACHIEVEMENT OF U. P. GOVERNMENT

Record Of Congress Ministry's Work During 1936-'37

LUCKNOW, April 11.

A striking departure from its traditional way is made in the writing up of the Administration Report of The United Provinces for 1936-37 just to hand.

Discussions of party politics in the light of their repercussions on the welfare of the province have been included.

CONGRESS SWEEPS POLLS

The report narrates how with the mandate of the Faizpur Congress to fight the elections the Congress Party made a sweeping victory at the polls securing 147 out of 228 seats in the Assembly and 14 out of 60 seats in the Council; how the Interim Ministry formed by the National Agriculturist Party did not dare to face the legislature knowing full well that the first opportunity would be utilized to pass the vote of no-confidence in them; the anxious 'pourparlers' that followed; Gandhiji's demand for assurance that Governors would not interfere in the day to day administration of ministers and in case of serious differences of opinion the former should take upon himself the responsibility of dismissing them rather than allowing the ministers to resign; the clearing up of the murky confusion which was threatening to assume major importance and develop into a first-class constitutional crisis by His Excellency the Viceroy and ultimately the assumption of office by the Congress on July 17, 1937—all in vivid manner—and proceeds to deal with the various measures undertaken by the Ministry to implement their manifesto on the eve of the elections.

THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

The ban under the Criminal Law Amendment on a great number of associations was removed; orders illegalising number of societies like the Youth League, Workers and Peasants party, Kisan Sangh and Hindustan Sewa Dal were rescinded, after scrutiny political prisoners were released; police surveilance of political workers discontinued. The momentary lack of control resulting from suddenness of release produced momentary lack of control among certain people who soon realised the implications of the new programme's basis in non-violence. The Press also received a great fillip as a second earnest of Government's active interest in the question of Civic Rights and Liberties. The Black List of newspapers was cancelled and securities demanded under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act excepting those occasions by the preaching of communal hatred refunded and a convention established to be impartial in the matter of distribution of Government advertisements.

A Special Officer was appointed. and later a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Maharaj Singh established, to weed out corruption from official ranks.

The Government early declared that there would be no victimisation of Government servants. This declaration combined with instructions to officers to co-operate with the Congress Committees in the discharge of common obligations to the country removed a long-standing antipathy.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

After assumption of office by Congress the Muslim Press often made allegations of Anti-Muslim favouritism against the Government. Certain sections of the communal press succeeded in rousing communal frenzy and bitterness. The Muslim League, though it stood aloof from the Congress, continued to emphasise its nationalist views; but political considerations were largely overshadowed by communal preoccupations.

The Liberal Party suffered an eclipse in the elections. Socialism as a theory received an impetus during the year. The Socialist element worked in team with the Congress and formed a Congress-Socialist platform within the ambit of the Congress organization. The conservative elements on the other hand made an attempt to repair the disaster of the elections and formed the Independent Party in the Assembly. The depressed classes supported the Congres in the elections and the Congress nominees among them won signal success.

NEW PHASE

Interest in Palestine, Spain and China marked a new phase in the political consciousness of the country. Muslim Press attacked Government of India's policy on the N. W. Frontier as being needlessly forward and extravagant.

The Coronation of Their Majesties was celebrated throughout the Province. The Congress abstained from taking part in the celebrations.

The U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition attracted 8,47,000 visitors and resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1,35,000.

COMMUNAL TROUBLES

Apart from Madhe Sabha dispute the year was not marked by any important communal trouble. Communal tension there was no doubt and on Holi there were a few small riots. In Agra and Ghazipur which had both recently been the scene of much communal rioting the situation at one time was serious but peace was preserved. Ramila was celebrated successfully at Allahabad and Aligarh. At the Dadri fair in Ballia District there was an unfortunate incident when cattle were being driven by butchers.

LABOUR SITUATION

After recounting the Cawnpore Labour situation the report states that the economic background of the industrial disputes was the sharp fall in the price of raw cotton and a proportionately small drop in the price of cotton textiles. The price of wool rose but that of woollen goods failed to do so, in fact it registered a sharp fall at the end of the year. The net result was that profits of Cawnpore were low.

In the province as a whole the year opened hopefully with prices steady but at a slightly higher level than in 1936, but the feeling of buoyancy were counteracted by a number of factors among which a general unsettlement due to fear of war and unsettled state of gold price and franc rates were the most important. Though exports rose imports shot up higher to reduce India's balance of trade and in consequence retail dealers suffered considerably. The Ottawa Agreement was generally condemned by Indian business and political opinion as being unfavourable to the interests of the country. Money remained cheap. The Government had no difficulty in floating a loan of one crore at 3 per cent.

FINANCES

The finances of the provinces underwent certain changes, with the advent of provincial autonomy and application of Niemeyer Award a loan of a crore of rupees was floated with a view to attempt to work out the inheritance of the past into a closing balance for the year by the practice of rigid economy but with a generous allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for rural development and of orthodox principles of finance. A tax on entertainments and certain forms of betting was imposed during the first financial year. The province was granted, as per Niemeyer recommendations, a subvention of 25 per cent a year for five years from 1937-38 and the share of this Government in that half of the proceeds of income tax which was to be distributed between the provinces had been fixed at 15 per cent and receipts from this would however depend on the progress of railway finances. On April 1, 1937, the Government took over the assets and liabilities of provincial nature the balance of which amounted to 425 lakhs.

RURAL PROBLEMS

To ameliorate agricultural conditions in accordance with the Premier's announcement, a small expert committee examined rent and revenue problems, and the committee of legislature on the same considered the reforms in detail in November and December. (A new Tenancy Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on April 20, 1938.) And the expert committee fully examined rural indebtedness and the existing Debt Acts.

Demonstrations in the cultivators own fields to bridge the gulf between knowledge acquired in model farms and practice deadened by inertia, and concentration of efforts in limited areas with special facilities in agricultural water supply from tubewell and canals, thus training the cultivators in making the most of enlightened husbandry these were the principles adopted in order to stimulate agricultural development.

A five-year plan of rural development was inaugurated under official control and with popular co-operation. A provision of 10 lakhs of rupees was made and a development officer appointed to co-ordinate the various activities of the scheme over and above an extensive network of organisers who were put in charge of circles. Although not much substantial results could be obtained during the year the spade work was done paving the way for quick advancement as is proved by subsequent progress.

PROHIBITION

There was a marked increase in the consumption of 'ganja', 'charas', and opium. There was also an increase in the consumption of country spirit as a result of intensive competition which caused the retail prices to sink considerably.

General health conditions in the provinces were on the whole satisfactory. Plague was, however, more prevalent than in 1936 and particularly marked in the western districts. Crime was on the increase causing a certain amount of anxiety.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Abolition of corporal punishment was a marking feature of the educational policy of the Government during the year. The expansion of manual training classes in high schools was continued while the value of agriculture in vernacular middle school curriculum was recognised by the conversion of nine rural natural classes into agricultural classes with five-acre farms at a great cost. Various schemes of girls education were approved and the education of the depressed classes was developed. Certain rules and codes in schools were also liberalised.

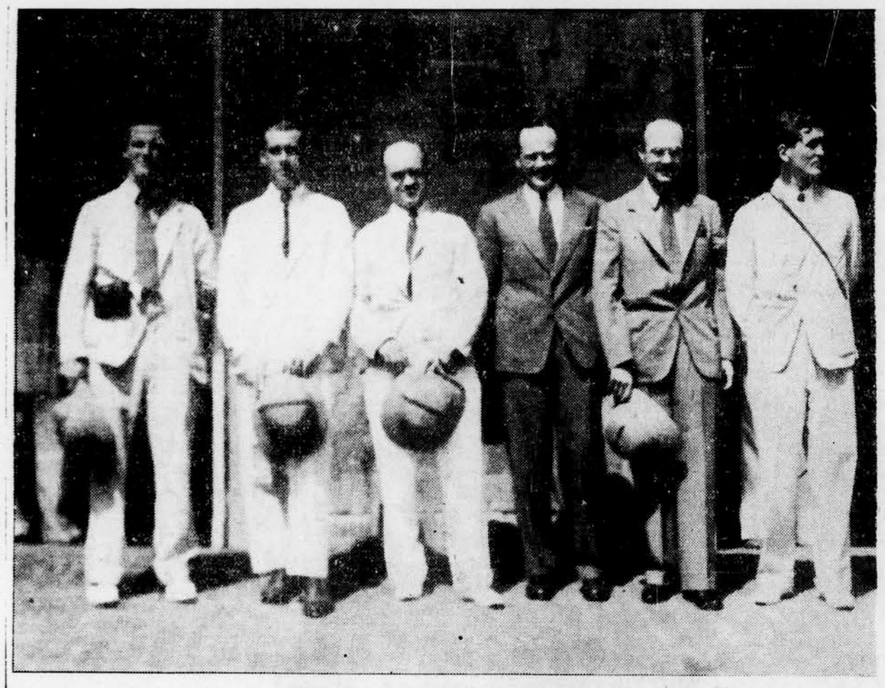
A special feature of the year was the serious labour trouble in Cawnpore where the gravity of the situation on several occasions necessitated the despatch of large reinforcements of police and constituted a menace to public tranquillity as well as imposing a great strain upon the local police force. The behaviour of the police in very difficult circumstances was the subject of general commendation.

CRIME

There was a rise in the figures of dacoity, murders and rights. The dacoity situation generally gave cause for a certain amount of anxiety.

Five Munsifs' courts were abolished in Oudh on the ground of insufficiency of work. The abuses in the system of appointment of honorary magistrates engaged the attention of the Government. Orders were issued for the cessation of work in their courts from the beginning of 1938.

The question of jail reform was taken up by the Government and a small committee was appointed towards the close of the year to consider what reform were possible in respect of classification, diet, bedding, offences and punishment, prison labour and other matters. About the end of the year Government ordered a jail delivery and the number of prisoners released by December 1, 1937, was 3,746. The daily jail population of 1937 av[illegible] 29,942 against 31,245 in 1936. ▲ P.



American Karakoram Expedition arrived in Bombay on Monday morning.

EGYPTIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 9.

In the Egyptian Tennis Championships Finals, played at Alexandria, to-day, Von Cramm (Germany) beat W. D. McNeill (America,) in Men's Singles:—

7-5, 6-2, 6-8 6-2.

In the Women's Singles, Miss A. G. Curtis (Great Britain) beat Miss J. R. Harman (Ireland):—

6-2. 6-4.—Reuter.

FLYING BOAT'S NEW RECORD.

LONDON, April 10.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Challenger" operating on service from Calcutta established a new record to-day when it left Alexandria at 03/15 a.m. and made stops of half an hour each at Brindisi, Athens, Rome, Marseilles and arrived at Southampton at 20/07 p.m. The flying boat covered 2,400 miles in 16 hours 52 minutes with an average flying speed of 170 miles per hour carrying ten passengers and two tons of mail.—Reuter.

Aga Khan Hockey

Dhyanchand's Brilliant Display

JHANSI HEROES WIN BY TWO LOVE

Yesterday's fixture of Aga Khan Hockey saw the famous Jhansi Heroes beat Crown Sports, Bangalore, by two love before a concourse of people that was large enough for any final in recent years. What the crowds were eager to see was not so much the game itself, (although that was important enough), as the performance of the world's greatest centre-forward personified in Dhyan Chand. And Dhyan Chand indeed was seen—seen in all his singular brilliance and in the wizardry of which his stick is capable.

The manner in which this Hockey prodigy delighted the spectators put one in mind of an equally great figure that had regaled a slightly older generation between the years 1920 and 1924—and that figure is Lawrie Fernandes, whose memory, like Dhyan Chand's, Bombay's hockey fans will not willingly let die. It was Lawrie's misfortune to have been born much before his time, and in consequence to be deprived of those world-honours which have fallen to his more famous prototype.

DHYAN CHAND'S DOINGS

The story of yesterday's game is largely the story of Dhyan Chand's doings. The moment he was in possession, no matter in what part of the field, the ball found itself immediately in close vicinity to the Bangalore goal; and had he chosen to proceed ahead all by himself instead of sharing the game with his inners, there would perhaps have been an orgy of goals. But Dhyan Chand knows that a side consists of other men besides himself, and made a very generous distribution of the game despite the consistent poor finish of his colleagues.

Although the performance of the Olympic Captain somewhat overshadowed that of the rest, Chinnaswamy and M. Doss, of the Bangalore defenders frequently earned applause for sound destructive play; while Bannerjee, the Jhansi right-half was outstanding in the Heroe's defence.

THE GAME

The game opened at a fairly fast pace, and after a few even exchanges, Dhyan Chand worked up the ball all on his own, but the Bangalore goalie saved and Chinnaswammy cleared the danger. Three minutes later, Sawmney ran down on the right into the Jhansi area, but Magimadoss failed to convert a beautiful pass inside the Heroes' circle. And then again Dhyan Chand repeated two moves similar to the first, but M. Prasad who was given the ball in the circle was smothered by Chinnaswamy on both occasions. Half time arrived with the score-board blank.

The second half saw Dhyan Chand hoodwinking several Bangalore defenders time and again, but both Prasad and Chaube failed to give these brilliant moves the finishing touch. India's Olympic Captain had by now struck terror into the Bangalore defenders, and there was once an amusing scene of their full back pushing the ball deliberately past the goal line on seeing Dhyan Chand within five yards off him and conceding a penalty corner.

DHYAN CHAND SCORES

In the 12th minute of the second half Dhyan Chand dribbled past two Bangalore backs and passed to M. Prasad in the Bangalore circle, and for once the latter did the correct thing by returning the ball to Dhyan Chand who pushed it into the Bangalore goal (1-0). In another half minute, Dhyan Chand obtained a fine centre from Thomas, and dribbling past a defender who rushed at him, scored the second goal for the Heroes. (2-0). Towards the close of the game, Bangalore had two excellent opportunities which, if taken advantage of, would have placed them level; but Nanhe Lal in the Jhansi goal brought off a splendid save once, and the second time Benna shot wide from an unmarked position.

RESULT:—

JHANSI HEROES .... 2 goals.
CROWN SPORT, BANGALORE ..... nil.

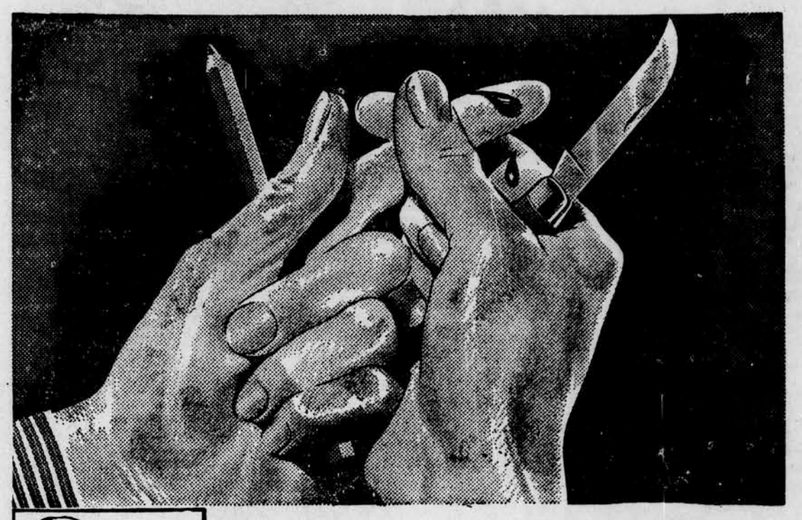
THE TEAMS:—

JHANSI HEROES:—Nanhe Lal; D. S. Mista and Halim; Bannerjee, Chottey Babu and Rahmat; Thomas, M. Prasad, Dhyan Chand, Chaube and Babu Lal.

CROWN SPORTS, BANGALORE:—P. M. John; Chinnaswamy and M. Doss; Joseph, Shesha and Raju; Benna, Manickraj, Swamy, Magimadoss, and Sawmney.

TO-DAY'S GAME

5-30 Bhagwant Club v. Manavadar.



KEEPS YOU FRESH

Wrigley's gum is a wonderful refresher and helps you overcome that tired feeling. Gently soothes the nerves. Keeps the mouth clean. Tones the throat. Sweetens the breath. By causing the saliva to flow freely it aids digestion. Never be without a supply. Two popular flavours, P.K. and SPEARMINT. PT2

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

BIG BARGAINS
IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY
FOUNTAIN PENS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

SEND FOR LISTS OR CALL TO-DAY!

THACKERS GREAT STOCKTAKING SALE

CLOSES DEFINITELY APRIL 15TH

THACKER & COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY

Infection can enter slightest cuts—disinfect with 'DETTOL'

Take care of cuts and wounds! Sharp things like knives, scissors, tin openers, can cause poisonous wounds to you and your children. Bathe cuts and wounds with 'Dettol' Antiseptic. You can buy 'Dettol' everywhere, and Doctors and Hospitals use it. Always keep a bottle in your house to safeguard your family — use it for wounds, for gargling, for bathing and personal hygiene. 'Dettol' is a powerful antiseptic (three times more powerful than Carbolic Acid) but it is non-poisonous and will not stain skin or clothing.

'DETTOL'
TRADE MARK
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

28

RECKITT & SONS, Hull and London, England

Jail Delivery In Hyderabad State

Preparing Ground For Political Reforms: Arya Samajists Meet Mahatma: Muslims In Rajkot Committee: Relief For Dhrol Subjects

LUNCHEON FOR SIR C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Resy. April 10.

Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore who arrived here yesterday and left the same evening for Trivandrum.

Many high officials were present at the luncheon and Sir C. P. was introduced to all. It is said that Sir Akbar had conversation with Sir C. P. whose nature and details are not known.

Reports are current that the Hyderabad Executive Council have decided to release all State Congress prisoners now in jail in view of the suspension of Satyagraha movement some time back. People have rushed to the Hyderabad Central jail, to-day in expectation of the release of Mr. K. S. Vaidya, the sixteenth dictator and others. Political circles hope that before releasing the politicals Government would be creating a favourable atmosphere for introduction of reforms.

Thirty-Two Set Free:

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 10.

Thirty-two political prisoners who were jailed in the movement started by the State Congress, have been released from the Hyderabad Central Jail this noon, including Messrs. K. S. Vaidya, Swami Ramanand, Digamber Rao Bindu. Of the thirty-two fifteen have been let off as they belong to the city and seventeen others taken away by police to be left at their respective places.

Orders have also been issued to jails all over the State to effect the release of State Congress prisoners.

Mr. K. S. Vaidya, advocate and member of the Reform Committee, interviewed, stated that the Central Jail authorities received orders this morning and they were set at liberty at noon. Most of the prisoners looked hale and healthy.

Political circles welcome this gesture of Government, though belated.

HYDERABAD JAIL DELIVERY.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 10.

All the State Congress prisoners at present serving terms of imprisonment in connection with the recent State Congress Satyagraha have been released to-day under the orders of the Government.

It is understood that the number of those benefiting from the order is about 200 including Mr. Kasinath Vaidya, the last "dictator."—A. P.

MAHATMA AT RAJKOT

Muslim Deputation Presents Community's Case

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT: April 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturba and party arrived this morning. Gandhiji detrained a mile from Rajkot. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Maniben Patel, the C. P. Assembly Speaker, Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta and Lala Deshbandhu arrived at noon by a chartered 'plane. Lala Deshbandhu and Mr. Gupta had talks on Hyderabad Satyagraha.

Rajkot Muslims' deputation was closeted with Gandhiji and presented their case.

Mahatmaji has a crowded programme.

MAHATMA'S BUSY DAY

Talks With Hyderabad Aryan Deputation & Local Muslim Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, April 10.

The whole of yesterday Mahatmaji had a busy day meeting and discussing with local workers, Sardar Patel and deputations from Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha and of local Muslims seperately.

Syts. Ghanshyamdas Gupta and Deshbandhu Das Gupta of Arya Deputation who arrived by a special plane yesterday represented their case before Mahatmaji to-day.

Messrs. Rasiklal Parikh and Jagubhai Limbadi leading workers arrived this morning and had a talk with Sardar Patel.

Talks between Gandhiji and Muslim deputation remained inconclusive yesterday and would be carried on to-night after Mahatmaji breaks silence.

GANDHIJI OBSERVES SILENCE'

RAJKOT, April 10.

Mr. Gandhi is observing silence to-day and a Muslim deputation, which was to have met him to-day, is not meeting him to-day.

Dr. Variava examined Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi to-day. She is reported to be maintaining her improvement.

Mr. Rasiklal Parikh and Mr. Jagubhai Parekh, two leaders from Limbdi arrived here and met Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

Mrs Kasturba Gandhi

RAJKOT April 9.

Mrs. Gandhi is suffering from an attack of malaria. Temperature at noon was 102. Her condition was better towards the evening.—A. P.

MORE RELIEF MEASURES FOR DHROL STATE

Vegetable Vendors Exempted From Extra Duty

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

As notified in the latest issue of Dhrol State Gazette, more relief measures are announced to make the subjects contented and happy. The State vegetable vendors are exempted from the extra duty of two pice per Bhari or a bundle only the municipal land occupation charge of the same amount per day, is retained. The mechanics and artisans are permitted to fetch wood for manufacturing implements of their daily use with previous permission of the authorities, from the State forests. In order to encourage the public to use power from the State's electric installation, the State has reduced the wiring and the point charges to nearly 50 per cent. in case of flour mills, etc., the State has granted heavy reduction and specially when the owner consumes more than 1,500 units per month.

The Resident, for the States of Western India, has created a new post of an additional Districts and Sessions Judge for the Agency and has appointed Rao Saheb Sunderlal Desai, the retired Districts and Sessions Judge to fill this post.

NECESSITY FOR SPECIAL SHEDS

The Bombay University authorities need arrange special sheds for the Matriculation students, intending to appear at the ensuing examination at the Rajkot Centre as the examination is to be held next week. There is nothing of a shed in the neighbouring area where the students can take shelter from the hot April sun and have recreation. All the inconvenience of the last year must necessarily go.

Mr. Dhaber yesterday received a special telegram from Delhi intimating that Gandhiji would get more than he expected from the Award.

M.P.C.C. SUPPORTS KOLHAPUR PEOPLE

POONA, April 9.

A resolution assuring full sympathy and help to the people of Kolhapur in the non-violent and lawful struggle for responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and censuring the Kolhapur Durbar for its repressive policy was passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held last night, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President, presiding.

RAJNANDGAON SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

NAGPUR, April 10.

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Mr. R. N. Jha, President of the Drug District Congress Committee on April 5 from Delhi had advised the suspension for the time being of Satyagraha in Rajnandgaon and Chhuikhadan states in the Chattisgrah division.

The Secretary of the Rajnandgaon State, Congress informs the Associated Press to-day, that in obedience to Mahatma Gandhi's advice all Satyagraha activities have been stopped and Congress workers in the state have been asked to carry on constructive work and thus prepare the State people for the future struggle to achieve responsible Government.

It might be stated that the recent state Congress Satyagraha at Rajnandgaon was directed against the state authorities' orders banning political meetings and Congress bulletins.

Following the suspension of the movement three prominent workers have been released unconditionally from jail.—A. P

KISANS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Farmers' Federation Chief's Message To Gaya

Mr. Ram Rai, President, Farmers' Federation, Khedut Office, Ahmedabad has sent the following message to Gaya All-Kisan Conference:—

The Gaya Kisan Congress takes me back 20 years to 1919 when I first began my peasant activities. Between now and then an age has passed—the age of Gandhiji—who has galvanised the Indian public life and created a political church of his vast followers in the Congress, which derives its present strength, power, inspiration and force from Gandhiji and the resistence movements he generated at different times.

TIME FOR STRUGGLE

My earnest prayer to all rural workers through this Kisan Congress is to widen the organisational belt of Kisans and adhere to Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence. Now is the time for struggle and success.

In the States the crushed Kisan is in justifiable revolt. In the Provinces the Kisan discontent will not be allayed by revenue, rent or debt reliefs, or even a few thousands for small industries or roads or wells, because nothing but a change in the entire rural system can accomplish the peasants' prosperity and power. The Kisan must demand his heritage of freedom from his century old helotry and achieve his destiny of dominating the national policies and Governments of the country. The Kisan world belongs to the universal brotherhood of ignorance, penury, want and misery—the international brotherhood of the toilers of the field and factory. Our Indian Kisans must unite in a mighty effort to help the Congress to fight India's trippie enemies—Federation, feudalism and Imperialism and secure their birthright of determining the constitution of India and its political and social economic system.

Bangalore Tower Of Silence

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, April 9

Leading members of the Zorosstrian community who had specially come from all over India and the elite of Bangalore witnessed to-day the unique ceremony called the "Tanee-Purvoo" in connection with the foundation stone laying of the Parsi Tower of Silence in Bangalore. Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Head Priest in the Deccan, also participated in the function.

The completion of this tower will remove the long felt want of Parsi residents of Bangalore Mysore and the adjoining districts.

PATNA, April 6.

The Rev. S. L. Halliday is appointed to be Chaplain of Bankipore from Feb. 26, 1939 according to a Gazette notification.—A. P.

Mysore Plea For Mahatma's Leadership

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, April 8.

Notice of several resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Second Convention of the Mysore Congress have been received by the Secretary Mysore Congress.

One of them says:—

"As Mahatma Gandhi has offered to guide the movement for the attainment of full responsible Government in Indian States, this Convention resolves to place itself under the direct guidence of Mahatmaji and act up to his instructions from time to time in its struggle for the attainment of full responsible Government in Mysore under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja.

A resolution recommends to the State Congress direct action and complete non-co-operation with the Government as it is now clear that the Reforms Committee will not recommend Full Responsible Government.

Limbdi Workers At Rajkot

RAJKOT, April 10.

Workers from Limbdi arrived here this morning and met Mahatma Gandhi. They discussed with him the present situation in Limbdi. They are expected to meet Gandhiji again in the course of the day.

Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and apprised him of their discussion with Mahatma Gandhi. They are leaving for Bombay this afternoon.—United Press.

DOHAD, April 10. The second session of the Central India States' People's Conference will be held here on May 14 and 15 next, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo. The office of the Reception Committee has been opened here.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 10

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	94	62	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	104	75	—	—	—
Akola	105	73	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	101	72	—	—	—
Ajmer	93	63	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	100	67	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	90	61	—	0.3	+0.1
Allahabad	97	67	—	0.4	—0.4
Benares	97	69	—	—	—
Bareilly	95	67	—	—	—0.1
BOMBAY	96	73	—	—	—
Bangalore	91	71	—	—	—0.2
Bhopal	99	64	—	—	—
Baroda	102	67	—	—	—
Belgaum	96	67	0.3	0.3	—
Bahawalpore	87	60	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	99	69	0.4	0.4	+0.3
Bellary	98	72	1.1	1.1	+0.9
Bhavnagar	102	71	—	—	—
Chittagong	86	72	—	3.1	+2.1
Cuttack	99	77	—	—	—0.3
Cawnpore	99	70	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	91	77	0.1	0.7	+0.3
Colombo	87	73	0.7	4.9	+2.5
Cheerapunji	68	56	0.1	1.4	—2.1
Cocanada	92	79	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	99	72	0.3	2.0	+0.9
Dehra Dun	85	57	—	—	—0.1
Delhi	84	66	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	87	63	—	—	—0.3
Darjeeling	60	47	—	0.5	—6.1
Desa	101	65	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.9	—0.2
Fort Sandeman	67	55	—	0.3	—0.2
Gorakhpur	96	67	—	0.1	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	73	—	0.4	—
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	69	—	—	—
Indore	91	65	—	—	—
Jhansi	98	65	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	100	61	—	—	—
Jacobabad	94	74	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	93	71	—	—	—
Karwar	88	77	—	—	—
Karachi	82	74	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	65	51	0.4	1.7	+0.3
Khandwa	104	74	—	—	—
Lucknow	97	68	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	90	60	—	0.2	—0.2
Lahore	86	61	—	—	—0.2
Lyallpur	86	59	—	—	—
Multan	87	61	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	93	69	—	0.1	—0.1
Madras	91	78	—	—	—0.1
Marmagoa	85	78	—	—	—
Malegaon	102	72	—	—	—
Mussoorie	65	51	—	0.3	—0.2
Mahableshwar	85	66	—	—	—0.2
Murree	60	48	—	0.9	—0.8
Mount Abu	85	63	—	—	—
Masulipatam	92	78	—	—	—0.1
Mandalay	98	70	—	—	—0.1
Mangalore	90	78	—	—	—0.1
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	83	59	0.1	0.1	—0.5
Nagpur	102	70	—	0.1	—
Ootacamund	71	49	0.1	0.2	—0.5
Patna	99	67	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	79	61	—	—	—0.7
Poona	100	67	—	—	—0.2
Pachmarhi	92	60	—	—	—
Port Blair	89	80	—	0.5	+0.4
Quetta	65	51	—	0.4	—
Ranchi	91	64	—	0.5	+0.3
Rawalpindi	84	61	—	0.7	—0.1
Rangoon	97	76	—	—	—0.2
Ratnagiri	86	79	—	—	—
Rajkot	98	66	—	—	—
Sialkot	85	60	—	—	—0.4
Srinagar	66	44	—	0.2	—1.1
Sholapur	101	73	0.2	0.2	+0.2
Shillong	76	57	—	—	—1.7
Simla	62	49	—	0.4	—0.3
Surat	93	71	—	—	—
Salem	98	78	—	—	—0.5
Trichinopoly	99	80	—	—	—0.1
Trivandrum	87	77	0.2	2.9	+1.8
Vizagapatam	87	80	—	—	—0.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .051 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.3 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SEATING IN B. B. & C. I. SUBURBAN TRAINS

Parle Protest Against Recent Action

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal a public meeting held on the 5th instant at Chandra Vila, Nehru Road, protested against the sudden change made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities in the matter of the seating accommodation of the 3rd class passengers in the suburban local trains. Mr. Padmakant J. Shroff presided.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

RANGNEKAR AND KANEKAR LEAVE 'CHITRA'

Messrs. M. G. Rangnekar and Anant Kanekar, Joint Editors of the 'Chitra', a radical Marathi weekly have announced the severance of their connection with that paper.

They also announce that in about a couple of weeks they will issue a new Marathi weekly.

PESHAWAR, April 9.—It is understood that Dr. Khan Sahib, Leader of the Congress Party in the N. W. F. P. Legislative Assembly, is in communication with Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, regarding the alleged indiscipline and betrayal of confidence on the part of a Congress M.L.A.

PATNA, April 8.—The labour inquiry has come to a close, and members of the committee along with Babu Rajendra Prasad left Jamshedpur last night.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Orchestral melodies 8-15 Prabhu ki Yad 8-50 News in English.

12-30 p.m. Sawai Gandharv 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Three Bhavgeets 1-20 Gaud group 1-30 Music 3-30 Musical variety 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Musical Al-Fresco 5-30 to 6-30 Talyarkhan's comment on Aga Khan hockey 7-30 Commercial new 7-45 Conglomeration of Tarangs 8-0 A call to business, economic picture, 1 in (Gujarati by C N Vakil 8-15 Bhakta Narsih Mehta, Gujarati play 8-35 Amirbai Karnataki 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Ghulam Mustafa 9-30 News in English 9-50 Way others do it, by Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa Prison Administration 10-5 Amelita Galli-curchi Soprano 10-10 Egidio Verga 10-25 Amelita Galli-curchi 10-30 Alec Siqueira and his dance band 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I 6-30 Alla Rakha 6-40 N Masute 6-50 Amirbai Karnataki 7-20 Readings from Marathi books 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Sawai Gandhary 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Katha from Gita 8-15 Arti 8-25 Krishna Nam Krishna Nam 8-30 B S Rawat 9-10 Gordhan Das 9-30 Shirinbai 9-45 Sarangi recital 9-50 Hanuman Pershad.

12-0 noon. Bhajnawali.

1-0 p.m. Fatehgarh listener's choice 1-20 Tangos 6-10 Kumari Urmilla Devi 6-25 Alap Bhopali on Bansuri 6-30 Hanuman Pershad 6-50 Radio Orchestra: Shudh Kalyan 7-0 Shirinbai 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Locust problem in India, by Dr. Afzal Husain Qadri 8-15 Gordhan Das 8-30 Shirinbai 8-50 Alap Adana on Surbahaur 8-55 Hanuman Pershad 9-50 Regal Cinema Orchestra 10-0 Lady Health Visitors by Miss Lawson 10-15 Indo-European orchestra 10-45 Coral Lamond: Soprano.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi I 6-10 B S Rawat 6-25 South Indian music 7-0 Hanuman Pershad 7-15 Instrumental Trio 7-20 Shirinbai 7-40 Khamaj 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 B S Rawat 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I 10-15 Gordhan Das 10-30 Shirinbai 10-45 Hanuman Pershad.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7 p.m. With villagers. 8 to 11 As in Delhi I

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6 p.m. Kumari Savitri Malik 6-15 Sarangi recital 6-20 Dharm Chand of Dusua 6-40 Tamancha Jan 7-0 For Countryside 7-45 Songs from saints (Punjabi) by S S Amole 8-0 Dharam Chand of Dusua 8-20 Kumari Savitri Malik 8-35 AIR voice Orchestra 8-40 Tamancha Jan 9-0 Dharam Chand of Dusua 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Tamancha Jan. 10-0 Feroz Din 10-5 Kumari Savitri Malik 10-20 Ghazals 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Narayan Rao Maphsekar 6-20 Kumari Archana Lahiri 6-40 Kripa Shankar Tewary 7-0 Mrs. Damayanti Khanna 7-20 Records 7-50 Narayan Rao Maphsekar 8-0 Co-operative movement (Hindustani) by Vishnu Sahai, I.C.S. 8-15 Kumari Archana Lahiri 8-35 Kripa Shanker Tewary 8-55 Mrs Damayanti Khanna 9-50 The newspaper by Surendra Nath Gosh 10-5 Narayan Rao Maphsekar 10-20 Kumari Archana Lahiri 10-40 Kripa Shankar Tewary.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Variety 1-17 Variety (Contd.) 1-30 For newcomers 2-5 For newcomers (Contd.) 5-0 Your vote, please! 5-30 For children 6-30 Kamal Sircar 6-50 All devotional 7-0 Anima Mukherjee 7-30 Instrumental music 7-50 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee 9-10 Queenie Wood: Soprano 9-25 Pianoforte Interlude 9-30 Cottage vocations by Mr. H S Stevens 9-45 Variety.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I 9-15 Chotey Khan 9-25 Girin Chakravarti 9-45 Chotey Khan 10-0 Angurbala.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. S Narayana Iyer: Vocal 5-30 Miss M A Krishnaswami Iyengar: Vocal 6-15 Kharaharapriya on Jaltarang 6-30 Saranga-dhara in Tamil 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra 7-15 Sotto Voce, I 7-30 Shrimati Nagamma: Vocal 8-30 T K Radhakrishnan: Flute 9-20 Saga of trade 9-35 West from Bristol (BBC Programme) 10-4 Which is your favourite Orchestra? 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Orchestral overture 6-10 Building a healthier nation (Tamil) 6-20 Talkie tunes 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 Shrimati Nagamma: Vocal 10-0 T K Radhakrishna Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. General release 8-0 World's open racquets championship: D S Milford (Holder) v. Alf Cooper 8-45 Violin recital by Daniel Melsa 9-9 Stop dancing 9-30 News 9-45 George and the dragon 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The public are hereby informed that the last calls at Mooiki this season will be made by the steamers leaving Bombay and Mangalore on Friday 14th April, 1939.

The port will be closed thereafter on account of monsoon.

100, Frere Road, Bombay, 4th April 1939.
Tel. No. 25061.
PRINCE'S DOCK OFFICE.
Tel. No. 24086.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

INVENTION THAT UPSET AMERICAN DOCTORS

Ghadiali Narrates How Efforts Were Made To Discredit Him

A crowded meeting was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening, when Col. Dinsha Ghadiali, the inventor of the famous spectro-chrome, a new system of healing, spoke at length, explaining the principles on which his invention was based.

The Colonel observed that during his childhood many commonplace things excited his inquisitive faculty. Impelled by a desire to satisfy his sense of inquiry, he was led to the study of the sciences. But mere theoretical knowledge was of little use unless it was applied for practical purposes. Fired with the ambition to invent something of value for promoting human progress he began to make experiments.

The study of science produced in him a tendency to explain events and phenomena in terms of materialism. But soon disillusionment came, his materialism gave way, and he had a sudden realisation of the existence of pyschic powers in man. He began to ridicule medical men for their theory that man was a complex chemical combination and nothing more. He invented the spectro-chrome in 1920 which, he claimed, was applicable to all human ailments, without any diagnosis of the disease or the use of drugs.

This discovery, he continued upset the American doctors, who sought to discredit him as a magician and sorcerer. The man who made a contract with the Colonel and purchased the patent, put on him the charges of cheating and of getting his signature under the influence of hypnotism. The speaker did not lose his courage even though convicted and filed a petition with the Supreme Court for setting aside the conviction. He was allowed to make demonstration of the efficacy of the system in the presence of the jury and members of the medical profession. He did it successfully and the jury acquitted him.

He then explained the basis on which his invention rested. Most people thought of sunlight as just "light" Newton proved that the white light was resolvable into seven colours. Fraunhofer a German scientist discovered black lines between the red and violent in the spectrum Robert Busen utilised this knowledge and invented the spectroscope, through stellar astronomy was advanced.

The Speaker studied these phenomena and spectro-chrome Metry was based upon the natural corrective power of the various spectral colours which designated the white light.

The subject will be further elucidated in a lecture to-day (Tuesday), with lantern slides.

ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER OF HOMOEOPATHY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, the birthday anniversary of Samuel Hahnemann, founder of Homoeopathy was celebrated at "Chowna House" on Monday evening when Mr. H. Shankar Rau was in the Chair.

Speaking on the life of Hahnemann, Dr. Minoo C. Bilpodiwala said that Hahnemann was born in Meissen in Saxony April 10 1755, he entered the University of Leipzig at the age of 20. During his university days he supported himself teaching work. During the following ten years he practised medicine and finally abandoned the same and devoted to chemical research and translation into German of foreign scientific books. By ascertaining the effects of Drugs produced on healthy persons he used to determine its modes of action and thus commence research into the records of medicine. He published his conclusions in various essays. He dispensed medicines free of charge which was considered as an infringement of the rights and privileges of the medical protession. He was prosecuted at various towns on this charge. He was however given protection by one of the Dukes at Kothen where he was attracted by numerous invalids. After the death of his first wife in 1831 he married a French lady in 1835 and practised at Paris till his death 1843.

Mr. H. Shankar Rau next speaking referred to the Degrees and diplomas of Homoeopathy and said the Government had not yet cared to recognise these qualifications. The condition of Homoeopathy in the Province was in a very discouraging State since there was no support either from the public nor from the Government.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 29, 1358
Parsi: Avan 8, 1308
Hightide: 4-14; 17-56
Lowtide: 0-09
Sunrise: 6h. 25m
Sunset: 6h. 55m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

The postponed Annual Social Gathering of the above Association will be held at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant. Sir Homi Mehta, Kt., President of the Association has kindly consented to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O terminal mail steamer 'Strathaird' arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday, the 13th current.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

At the Naigaon Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Ramchandra Snatak will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Siddhant", to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GRAIN MERCHANTS' FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of March was 7,285 out of which 678 males, 419 females and 450 children were new patients and 2,991 males, 1,455 females and 1,312 children were old ones.

The daily average attendance was 235.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per S. S. "Congella" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 15th instant.

MANGESH VISHWANATH RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND

The Honorary Secretary of the above Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May, 1939 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in Government and recognised colleges, schools or technical institutions for scholarships for the year 1939-40.

Destitute persons from the community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance.

Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications.

Printed application forms can be had from the Hon. Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

Philosophical Congress

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn), April 9.

It is understood that the next session of the Philosophical Congress will be held at Hyderabad during the X'mas holidays and that the invitation of the Osmania University has been accepted by the Congress authorities.

Bombay Oil Workers Organise

Through Bombay Oil Workers' Union, A meeting of the workers working in the Oil companies of Bombay was held on the 7th instant in the offices of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, to consider the desirability of starting a Union to safeguard their interest and to represent their grievances. It was resolved that a Union should be started for the purpose. The meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Mr. G. J. Mane, B.A., LL.B., is the General Secretary of the Union.

'G' WARD D. C .C. ELECTIONS

The annual general election of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, on Sunday. The election is to be by ballot and the polling hours shall be from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK

TO-DAY (Tuesday).

Public meeting at Colaba near Maruti Temple. Speakers:—Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A., R. B. Raut, D. S. Babrekar, S. K. Patil and others.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday)

Public meeting at Palan Sojpal Chawls Compound, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, will preside and Sjt. Govindrao Despande, M.L.A., Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M.L.A., and other prominent Congressmen will address.

National Week In 'D' Ward (Literacy Campaign Day)

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon Mr. G. V. Mavlankar will preside and Miss Godavari Gokhale, Sjts. Govindrao Deshpande, S. K. Patil, R. S. Padhidri, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Prof V G Rao, Vaidyandhan and Dr. P. S. Nair will speak.

LONDON:—The Department of Overseas Trade announce that next year's British Industries Fair will be held in London and Birmingham from February 19 to March 1.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Morocco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Holiday Scheme For B. B. & C. I. Rly Passengers

The B. B. and C. I. Railway announce a holiday scheme which deserves to be copied and which should have far reaching effects on travel in this country. Hitherto there have been many concessions for holiday traffic. These have been confined chiefly to the railway portion of one's holiday but there are instances where the price of the ticket has included the cost of a journey by rail and road or where the cost has been inclusive of rail, road and catering for a tour to places of pilgrimage or of tourist interest.

The new scheme, however, combines the cost of the return journey by rail and road and includes the hotel charges for fourteen days holiday in Glorious Mount Abu.

Fourteen days holiday in one of the best hotels will cost only Rs. 147 inclusive from Bombay of second class return rail, motor and hotel charges.

The B. B and C. I. Railway has made arrangements for those who wish to spend a longer period in this delightful resort and their popular first and second class concessions are now available from Bombay for sixty days.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, April 10

A western disturbance caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. Thunder rain has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Assam and Bombay Deccan.

Scattered showers also occurred in Orissa, Madras, Deccan, and southeast Madras. Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in parts of north Baluchistan, and southwest Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:

Silchar one and half inches; Jiwan, and Bellary one; Dibrugarh, Ormara, Bijapur, Cochin, Madura and Kodaikanal half inch; Sibsagar, Sholapur, Miraj, Belgaum, Calicut and Trivandrum, quarter of an inch.—A. P.

"A" Ward Congress Election

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, write:—

The election of the new Managing Council of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee which consists of 25 members will take place on Sunday, the 16th April, 1939. The system of election will be by Ballot and polling will be for 6 hours in the compound of the Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street, Fort. The following persons have sent in their nomination papers:—

Messrs. Y. G Karkera, Ambaram Talakchand, Madhavdas Gokuldas, Pranlal M. Kumar, Devji Gopalji Thakar, S. K. Nigam, Amritlal T. Pandya, B. P. Koolurkar, H. R. Pardiwala, Barrister-at-Law, Daba Shetty, Jethalal Ramji, Tanaji Sakharam More, Jayakrishna Girjashanker Thakar, Mrs. Narbadalakshmi J. Thakar, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Mrs. Manikuvar Maneklal, Messrs. J. Kantappa Rai, N. N. Shetty, S. C. A. Amin, T Sanjiva Hegde, Rustom N. Elchidana, Vithoba Manjunath Shanbogh, M S. Davaker, K. R. Shetty, Jumakhlal L. Mehta, Partap Singh, Nadirshaw Meherwanji Karbhari, Pestonji Meherwanji Karbhari, Vasant Vishram Sawant, B. Lobo, Frederick Michael Pinto, G. K. Amin, Thman Singh, Joachim Aranha and S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A.

"G" Ward Congress

An ordinary meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m in the Congress Committee's Office.

A. K. GOPALAN LEAVES FOR COLOMBO

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, the well-known Congress leader of Kerala, who had been sojourning in Bombay after the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress, left for Madras 'en route' to Colombo on Monday night. While in this city Mr Gopalan had been meeting friends in connection with "Prabhatham" the weekly journal of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party. At Colombo he will be presiding over the Indian Labourers' Conference.

HOW KING GHAZI MET HIS DEATH

Emir Abdullah Elected Regent

(From A Correspondent.)

The result of judicial enquiry regarding the death of His Majesty King Ghazi of Iraq is, as follows:—

His Majesty was driving himself his own car just after 11 p.m. on the night of 3rd April, to go to palace Harthiyah from palace Qasrul Zaheer, and two servants were sitting behind him. He was driving the car at a very high speed when his car crossed the corner of the railway line. His Majesty lost the balance of the steering wheel because of the high speed of car, and consequently the car went out of the main road to rough and uneven ground which was full of trees, gutters and electric pylons, and dashed against an electric pylon which gave way and fell on the head of His Majesty causing fatal fracture of skull-bone. After an hour of this sad and sudden accident His Majesty King Ghazi expired.

One of the servants got his arm broken and the other received serious hurt in the chest.

The members of both the Houses of Parliament of Iraq assembled on Thursday afternoon, (the 6th April), and appointed Emir Abdul Ilah as Regent to the minor King, His Majesty King Feisal II.

The Iraqi Cabinet resigned and has been formed again by the same Prime Minister His Excellency General Nuri Al Said with the same members and her programme will be the same as before.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART

Annual Exhibition

The second annual exhibition organised by the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art at its premises at Krishna Bhuvan Sandhurst Road, represents the work executed by students which comprises paintings, mural decorations, posters and designs.

No 31 "To the Field" by Mr. Nandaji Shukla and No. 19 "After the days toil" by Mr. Kanti Bhatt are remarkable for bold drawing, effect of motion and variety of colours of drapery favourite with villagers. No. 26 "Thirst" is a new subject nicely handled.

The atmosphere created by the colour-scheme in No. 9 "Forsaken" by Mr. Bhaskar Jain is fully expressive of the sentiment of the theme though hair of the figure needs more delicate treatment. No 12 "Tears" by Miss Shanti Kapadia beautifully represents the conception of Taj Mahal. No. 29 "Busy Boatsmen" by Mr. Kantisen Shroff has all the vigour of a sailor's life.

Progressive tendencies of the academy are manifest in some mural decorations such as "At the lotus pond" by Mr. Dhruvakumar Merchant, "In tune with music" by Miss Ann Roy and "Hope and Love" by Mr. Nandaji Shukla and in symbolic representations of emotions.

The section of commercial art represents some fine posters such as "For my Motherland" by Mr. Ramnik Shah, and "Buy Khaddar" by Mr. M. Panchol. Miss Shanti Kapadia's sketches in preliminary studies are remarkable for cleanness and precision of execution.

The exhibition is open daily between 4 and 8 p.m. till 16th instant. Admission is free.

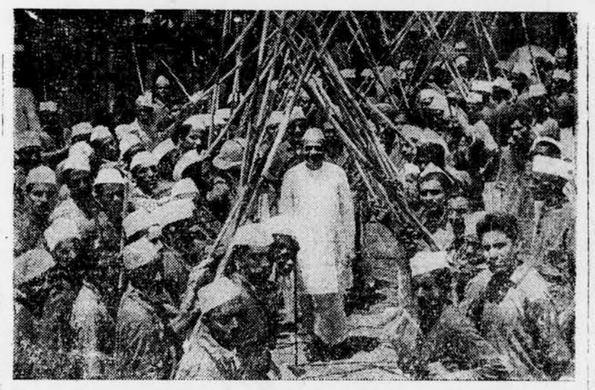
D. G. V.

A REPLY TO CRITICS

The Hon. Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay, Branch, writes:—

Replying to his several suggestions put forward from time to time to relieve the poverty of the Indian Ryots such as poultry farming, dairy products and improvements in agriculture, Acharya Kripalaniji writes:—

"No scheme for the removal of Indian poverty would be too many. The advocate of the Charkha were not born with a faith in the Charkha. Rather the other way about. Most of the organisers are modern University people, some in Bengal have to their credit the organising of the industry on modern western lines. All their educative training and self-interest were against the Charkha. They have taken to it being convinced by the hard cruel facts of Indian village life. They have had to undergo not a few personal inconvenience and they had to put a considerable amount of sacrifice before they could organise the Charkha. Surely, if they are shown even the theoratical possibilities of the success of any other scheme that promises to upt more in the coffers of the peasant than the Charkha, they are not the people to hesitate. But the best plan for the advocates of the other scheme that pomises to put upto their faith and by working their scheme give practical demonstrations of the respective merits of all or any of them. It will then be time for them to invite the Khaddarites who cannot be blamed if they work out the only scheme they believe in and which has given them some tangible results."



Red Shirts' Guard of Honour to the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa on the Ferry Wharf. The Red Shirts left for Uran on board the S. S. "Jailaxmi" on Sunday morning.

POWER FOR REDEMPTION, NOT FOR DESTRUCTION

Jamnadas Dwarkadas On Message Of India's Ancient Culture

"The ancient culture of India does not teach us to use our knowledge to deal in death and destruction; we believe that power should be made use of not for the annihilation of man, but for his Salvation, for the protection of the afflicted and not the destruction of the innocent," observed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressing a gathering at Koliwada on Monday night. The meeting was held to observe the 4th day of the National Week, with Mr Brelvi in the Chair.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi explaining the significance of the National Week recalled the horrors of Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the humiliation of Punjab Martial Law. General Dyer wanted to teach India a lesson, namely, that there was no force greater than brute force. India, under Gandhiji's guidance, accepted the challenge and, through three campaigns of Satyagraha, proved to Britain and the world that there was a greater force than brute force, namely, soul force. Whatever India had achieved was due to her non-violent struggle. That in eight Provinces Congress ruled was a measure of the success attained. But that was not enough. Indians could not rest themselves and give rest to the British until their country was independent. They could achieve independence only through non-violence and under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. It was their duty, therefore, to strengthen the Congress by joining in their thousands. Mr. Brelvi appealed to the audience to make the Prohibition Campaign a success.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the Mahatma's message of non-violence, had, not a local, but a universal significance. At no time in history was the need so urgent as now, when European political conditions resembled those that obtained on the eve of the last world war and any moment Europe might become a blazing inferno. He emphasised the indespensibility of non-violence in the Nation's struggle.

WHY KHADDAR?

Referring to the importance of khadi in the National struggle the speaker said that Gandhiji's insistence on the use of khadi as of primary importance, could be appreciated when it was realised that the British interest in India was mainly economic. By the use of khadi the many crores of rupees going into the pockets of Lancashire capitalists, would be diverted to feed the hungry peasants of India who were so poor that they often subsisted on less than one square meal per day.

He made a strong appeal for the use of khadi, in preference to even Swadeshi Mill-cloth, as the latter course diverted a great deal of Indian money to foreign countries to pay for Machinery, Colour, etc.

PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

The speaker made a casual reference to prohibition in the Congress programme, and observed had from personal experience he had seen that the families of the drunkards of Ahmedabad had made perceptible improvement in their living conditions. Women and children, who were formerly ill-clad, unhygenic and often hungry, now looked happy and contented and all blessed Mahatma Gandhi for the boon of prohibition.

Mr. Ambalal Trilokchand said the National Week reminded every one that India was still in bondage, and that her innocent sons and daughters were massacred by foreign bullets at Jallianwala Bag two decades ago. He appealed to the people to cooperate with the Government and make prohibition a success. Prohibition would relieve the country from the stranglehold of Marwaris and Pathans and put new life in the people.

Mr. Tanaji More also spoke and the meeting dispersed after the singing of "Bande Mataram".

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

Push On The Constructive Programme

The best way to observe the National Week is to enroj as Congress members; buy and use more Khaddar; make Prohibition a perfect success; banish illiteracy; help to solve the Harijan problem and strive for the ultimate freedom of the Motherland, observed Mr. S. K. Patil addressing a huge audience, at a public meeting convened on Monday night in the Nagu Sayaji Wadi compound, at Falkland Road, Bombay, to observe the 'National Week.' The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and presided over by Mr. Mansingbrao Jagtap in the absence of Mr. S L. Silam who was to have presided.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORY

Continuing Mr. Patil said that one of the purposes of National Week was to commemorate the atrocities perpetrated by General Dyer and to perpetuate his black deeds in the memory of the younger generations.

CONGRESS—A POWER

The Congress had grown in strength within the last two decades and to-day it was the most powerful organisation, nay, the only political body in India which commanded the respect of the British Nation.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Mr. Patil explained how Prohibition could be made a success with the cooperation of the public. The two lakhs of addicts in the city could be vigilantly watched and where need be, corrected by the twelve lakhs of non-addicts. What was required was spontaneity on the part of those who wished to make Prohibition a success, to come forward and do their bit in banishing the drink-evil from the city.

BANISHING ILLITERACY

He appealed to every member of the audience to take a vow to at least enlighten ten illiterates in the three R's. Thus, illiteracy, which is the bane of India's progress could be driven from the doors of our country. He quoted the example of Russia and illustrated how universal literacy was achieved there within a few years by the Communists.

Perorating Mr. Patil remarked "If you wish to enhance the glory of the Tricolour Flag, join the Congress and help carry out its plans.

The President, Dr. Bhonsle and Mr. Keshavrao Borkar also addressed the meeting.

BOMBAY MINISTERS IN VILLAGES

Village Improvement In Jalalpore Taluka

(From Our Correspondent).
NAVSARI, April 9.

The Village Improvement Week commenced on April 7 in the Jalalpore Taluka of the Surat District. The Hon Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government of the Government of Bombay got down at the Navsari Station at dawn on April 7 when the Collector of Surat, the Mamlatdar of the Jalalpore taluka and the Superintendent of Police of the Surat District received them cordially.

The Ministers, after taking some rest at the Indian Cotton Oil Mill motored to Matvad a village about 5 miles from Navsari, where the National Flag was hoisted and the new school building opened. Mr Morarji Desai, addressed the gathering. Mahatma Gandhi's portrait was unveiled there by the Hon. Mr Latthe.

The Ministers then visited Ramapura, a village near Matvad on foot and returned to Matvad. Later they motored to Sisodra, Bhulafalia, and Vegam At Vegam a large meeting of villagers was arranged and the village improvement work commenced there. From Vegam they travelled to Ichhapore, Salej, Kolwa, Kachholi, Amalsad, Sarikhurad and Kalamtha where the Ministers addressed large meetings and inaugurated village improvement programmes. From Kalamtha they travelled to Chhapar, Lusvada Sarl Station Bazar and Kanera, where also they addressed a large meeting of villagers.

The Ministers later went to Panar, Kharsad, Abrama, Mandir, Hansapore and returned to Navsari at night. The Hon. Ministers covered nearly a travel of about 90 miles in a day. They attended a meeting of Maharashtrians at Ganesh Mandal at night when a dinner party was arranged in their honour by the President of the Surat District Local Board.

Next morning the Ministers visited the Navsari High School thence they motored to Supa, where they saw the boarding school. Later they travelled to Chikhli, whence they went to Tankal and spoke to the villagers at a large meeting on village improvement. From Chikhli the Ministers returned to Navsari at night and were entertained by the Viharkunj. They then left for Bombay.

ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 10.

One hundred and thirty Shias were arrested in connection with the Tabarra recitation. The Editor of "Asad" a Shia daily organ, has received a threatening letter asking to cease writing on the Tabarra agitation on pain of dire consequences. The letter bears the stamp of Alwar and is signed 'Atahar.' A report has been lodged with the Police.—United Press.

KNEE STIFF AS A POKER

Middle-aged Man Who Could Hardly Walk

TAKES KRUSCHEN—AND DOES 14 MILES A DAY.

He thought he had injured his knee in some way and that it needed massage and treatment, but he got no relief. The truth was that he was suffering from uric acid in the joint. Now he tells how Kruschen Salts have made him walk as well as ever, although he is already middle-aged:—

"A few years ago I developed a very sore knee joint and it stiffened up. I had treatment for about 3 months. I could hardly walk, it was so sore and painful. I also had it X-rayed but there appeared to be nothing wrong with the knee. I heard of Kruschen Salts so I got a bottle. After I had taken a portion of the bottle the stiffness left me, so I now take Kruschen every morning, and can walk 12 or 14 miles a day. I am middle-aged."—A. M.

Kruschen Salts clear your blood of the mischievous uric acid which settles in your joints and muscles, causing them to swell, grow stiff and unbearably painful. And when poisonous uric acid goes, there is no doubt about these old rheumatic aches going too! The most stubborn cases of rheumatism have shown astonishingly quick improvement with this Kruschen treatment.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

The year's freshest fun idea!
Thanks for Everything
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU · JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY · ARLEEN WHELAN
TONY MARTIN · BINNIE BARNES
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!
THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF ALL THE HARDY FAMILY PICTURES!
OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS
with
Lewis STONE, Mickey ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER, Fay HOLDEN

THURSDAY!
HILARIOUS HULA HAPPINESS!
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
"HONOLULU"
STARRING:
ELEANOR POWELL
ROBERT YOUNG
GEORGE BURNS
GRACIE ALLEN

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1939

BUSINESSMEN CONFER

In his presidential address at the 12th annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi during the week-end, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta dwelt on the various economic grievances of the country, such as the failure of the Government of India to negotiate general trade agreements with foreign countries other than Britain, the menace of non-Indian enterprises in India taking advantage of protection meant for purely Indian concerns, and the utter neglect to develop Indian shipping. These and several other similar grievances have been set forth repeatedly for years past at various Conferences of businessmen and the public in general. But they have gone practically unheeded. Indeed, Government seem bent upon reducing the protection so far given to Indian industries and generally to subordinate the interests of Indian interests to those of Britain.

Need For Protection

When the Government of India talk of discriminating protection they seem to mean that protection, if it must be given at all, should just suffice to prevent existing industries from dying but should not go so far as to develop them. And the moment a protected industry like the textile becomes so developed as to be inconvenient to Britain, her agent, the Government of India, promptly reduces the protection. On the contrary the people of the country are not content with merely safeguarding the existing industries but also want to develop them and start new ones, large scale and small scale, so as to utilise to the full the natural resources of the country, increase its wealth and relieve its unemployed. This aim is fairly reflected in one of the resolutions of the Federation which recommends that as the pace of Indian industrialisation under the policy of discriminating protection had failed to satisfy Indian opinion the Government of India should adopt a more dynamic and active policy of full-fledged protection for industries under the active control and management of the nationals of the country, having for its object the achievement of industrial self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. It further states that Government should grant protection not merely to an infant industry but also consider the question of granting protection with a view to help the very establishment of a new industry which could not be organised owing to the hesitant and dilatory attitude of the Government and the consequent uncertainty of securing tariff help for a reasonably long period of time. We do not think the present Government of India will respond worthily to such an appeal. Their irresponsiveness should help more Indian businessmen to realise that the present position cannot be sufficiently improved unless and until Indians become masters in their own country.

Co-operate With Congress Governments

It is, of course, not suggested that businessmen should only mark time till India wins Swaraj. They should certainly keep up their agitation for their grievances and make Government realise that their co-operation, whenever it is desired, will be only conditional on their demands being substantially conceded. Only, in their agitation for more protection they should act upon the fair suggestion made to them by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that as soon as an industry can safely dispense with protection they should themselves stop asking for it even if Government from interested motives should be willing to continue it. Businessmen can help themselves and their country more by liberally financing and otherwise supporting the Swadeshi movement and earnestly co-operating with the Congress Governments promoting it. Speaking on the resolution deploring the Government of India's failure to safeguard the interests of Indians abroad, Mr. Hooseinbhai Laljee rightly remarked that the only help they could now expect was from the Congress Governments in the Provinces because the British Government at the centre "were only trustees of all Europeans." Mr. G. L. Mehta, supporting the same resolution, pertinently reminded the Conference that the whole urge of the national movement in this country has originated from the sufferings of Indians in South Africa. Businessmen in India should not fail to take their due share in the movement.

Dr. Schacht

It is not the fault of India but a tragic commentary on the deterioration of moral and human standards in Europe that this country, with its traditions of hospitality and good will towards foreign visitors, should react with utter distaste to the arrival on "holiday" yesterday of a well-known European, Dr. Schacht of Germany. For, in all honesty, there is no Indian with feelings that distinguish man from the animal who can pretend to any sense of pleasure at the "honour" which Dr. Schacht has done us. Quite frankly, we wish he had not come. For, representative of Nazi Germany as he is even in his "retirement," he naturally reminds one with a revulsion of feeling of all the horrors and tragedies that Nazism stands for in its relation to human beings and to Nations.

But apart from the moral there is a material and personal aspect to Dr. Schacht's visit which, though not ethically repugnant, is nevertheless deserving of watchful care. Dr. Schacht is to "holiday" in India in the diplomatic sense of the word which means camouflaging business in pleasure. He is here not to admire the beauty of India but to exploit her economy. And he is the brilliant wizard who invented the ingenuous system of barter whereby Germany purchases what she needs and "sells" in return what she, and not the other party, wants to. The technique places Germany in the position of arbiter of the economic life of any country which is unfortunate enough to become Dr. Schacht's victim. Small European States have experienced his wizardry to their painful cost. Let Indian businessmen beware. They ought also to realise that trade arrangements with Nazi Germany are not only an economic danger but also a humanitarian outrage.

I Cover Another Town

Patna....2

By D. F. Karaka

Yes, what is happening in Bihar? In keeping with the general policy of the Congress the chief legislation in the province aims at giving to the tenant or the Kisan a greater measure of security and at reducing the burden of taxation that now mainly falls on him. The peculiar type of tenure which exists in Bihar is known as Permanent Zamindari. The result is that the Zamindar while paying a negligible tax to Government exercises an almost feudal control over the tenant. But the days of the Zamindars are fast drawing to a close and one more onslaught has been made on them; for Bihar is the first province to bring into being an Agricultural Income Tax.

* * * *

What has, therefore, gone untaxed for all these years, because revenue derived from the lease to tenants of agricultural land is beyond the purview of Income Tax, is now brought within the control of Government and taxed by them. It is becoming obvious wherever one goes that the coming of the Congress to power has sounded the death-knell of the Zamindars. In the days that are to come it will be more preferable to be a 'ryot' holding a small plot of ground than a rich Zamindar, whose richness will be more of a fable than fabulous.

* * * *

So much about what may be called the destructive side of legislation. Destructive from one point of view, but destructive nevertheless. Bihar has also carried on the onslaught against the moneylender and fixed the amount of interest leviable on secured and unsecured debts. This legislation is, however, subject to the sanction of the Viceroy, as this has been deemed necessary by the High Court in a test case.

* * * *

There is an all-round reduction of rent payable by the tenant to the landlord and more security is given to the tenant than he had before. In these respects there is a similarity between all Congress legislation relating to the tenant. Where, however, one does notice the difference is in the enthusiasm for prohibition. Somehow, the question of enforcing prohibition does not affect them so much or perhaps they do not attach the same great value to it or the opposition to prohibition is negligible, but one cannot help noticing that prohibition is almost a secondary question in Bihar. I suppose they have no threats from the local communities that they will resort to Satyagraha.

* * * *

I have also here for the first time laid hands on some of the national demand resolutions and their phrasing is worth attention. Rejecting the Federal Scheme the resolution begins: "This Assembly recommends to the Government of Bihar, that the opinion of this Assembly be communicated to His Majesty's Government of Great Britain that it is politically and morally impossible for the people and the Government of this province to tolerate the imposition of Federation"...Again the resolution regarding the abolition of titles says: "This Assembly recommends to the Government of Bihar to communicate to the proper authorities that in the opinion of this Assembly the conferring of any titles of honour or titular distinction to any person in the province by His Majesty or the Governor-General be discontinued." Well, now you know what self-respect means in India.

* * * *

A detail in which Bihar leads and which is worthy of emulation is that the Inspector-General of Police is for the first time an Indian. For that achievement, minor as it may seem, one has to say: "Hats off to Bihar."

* * * *

These are some of the points one gathered in Bihar. It is not possible to describe in one single article the work and administration of a whole government over eighteen months of office. But it is the trend of events in Bihar which is so encouraging. Their new scheme of electrification, which will help both agriculture and industry and save the province from the dangers of drought, is too enormous even to attempt to describe. It is only what it will do for the people that matters and it is sufficient to say that it will give not only water

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7).

THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

Sacrifice To Imperial Interests

By George Mansur

It is clear now that the policy of the Government of Palestine was in the hands of the British and the Jews who were after one aim, the establishment of a Jewish National Home or State in Palestine and, in a country like Palestine, which is neither British nor Jewish, such a policy must seriously affect the inhabitants of the country.

The Royal Commission says (page 119) "It should be frankly recognised that the ideal of the National Home is purely a Jewish Ideal. The Arabs hardly come into the picture, except when they force an entry with violence and bloodshed." This is a frank statement and conveys their idea of the National Home.

Attempt To Crush Arabs

It is obvious, that the economic condition, in which we are interested in this lecture, as well as the other conditions of the Arabs, was completely ignored. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that only 10.9 per cent of the Palestine Budget was spent on the productive and developing departments, while 18.6 per cent was allotted to the Public Works Department for the purpose of believing the Jewish unemployment and 36.6 per cent on defence, police and prisons, in order to crush the Arabs, suppress their National movement and bring them down under the feet of the Jews.

However, this destructive policy which has no parallel in history, could not and will not, be successful no matter what desperate support it may receive from either the British Government or from World Jewry. It is doomed to fall because the Arabs are conscious of their fate and desperate in their struggle to overthrow the double heavy yoke of the British and the Jew. Death and ruin are not the deadly weapons that will make the Arabs yield and surrender.

Ruinous Taxation

It seems, then that the policy of the Palestine Government was designed to impoverish the Fellah and destroy Arab industry. The Government and the Zionist have succeeded to a large extent in their aim and if Arabs do still exist, whether on the land or in Industry, we must attribute it solely to their determined opposition to the Jewish Invasion. The Arab rural population, for instance, has been taxed unduly, inspite of their heavy debts. In 1930 for example the sum of £131,000 was paid by Urban population while about three times that amount, that is £ 395,000 was paid by the rural population and when they found it impossible to pay their taxes, they had their crops seized and sold.

"Entirely Insolvent"

In the same year 1930 Mr. C. F. Strickland submitted his Report to the Government of Palestine in which he said "the amount of the Fellah's debt is not only burdensome and such as to hamper any attempt at progressive agriculture, but no small percentage of the cultivators are entirely insolvent. Neither co-operative credit nor any form of State Loans can place them on a solvent footing, if the normal claim of their creditors is to be paid." If the English agriculturists found themselves thus placed and a Government hostile to their just claims, would they not have turned and sought relief as the Arabs have been forced to?

Yet taxes continued to be levied and collected until the helpless Arab peasant came under a heavy burden of debt and was forced to sell his land through necessity to the Jew.

Appalling Poverty

To understand the poverty of the Fellah one must see him but it is possible to glimpse it through the Official Records. For instance, £9,000 in taxes was due in the Beersheba District in 1935 and yet of the total amount, only £93 could be collected, or about one pound in every one hundred. The Government has had to write off several hundred thousands of pounds because the Fellah could not pay.

According to the Statement of Policy issued by His Majesty's Government in 1930, it was said that: "it appears that of the 86,890 rural Arab families in the villages, 29.4 per cent. are landless." The Shaw Commission stated that "the plain facts of the case are, so we are advised, that there is no further land available which can be occupied by new immigrants without displacing the present population."

Sir John Hope Simpson recorded his opinion that "it is clear, however, that of the land which remains with the Government at the present time, the area is exceedingly small, with the exception of tracts which, until developed, are required in their entirety for the maintenance of the Arabs already in occupation. It cannot be argued that Arabs already in Palestine should be dispossessed in order that the land should be made available for Jewish settlement. That would amount to a distinct breach of the provisions of the Article 6 of the Mandate."

Forced Sales Of Land

Yet, in spite of all these warnings, the Government refused to enforce legislation which would prevent the sale of land and subjected the peasants to this injustice so that they sold their land to the Jews who were thus able to increase their numbers on the land by about 65,000. They continued buy land until acquired some 1,400,000 dunums. The Fellah sold his land but he was ruined. Further, the tenant fellah had to suffer on account of the land sales by the landlords, most of whom were absentee.

5,000 Arabs Displaced

The most considerable of these land sales was one of twenty-two villages, in the Vale of Esdraelon

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PLATITUDINOUS APPEAL.

One need not have been unprepared for the disappointing character of his His Holiness the Pope's short broadcast on peace. Some time ago he gave sufficiently clear indication of his sentiments and prejudices of which the latest message is but a further elucidation. He indulged in platitudinous generalities which, however, did betray his dominant feelings, which is one of antagonism to Socialism. So much are "subversive doctrines of Socialism" on his brain that he emphasises them even more than the breach of "solemnly sanctioned facts and plighted words". One would have thought that with his unique knowledge and understanding of the international situation and the problem of peace His Holiness would have devoted particular attention to the actual destruction of peace, morality and justice, indeed, of every Christian principle that is merrily going on in Europe and would have stood up against un-Christian Fascist and Nazi criminals. But then has he not only recently thanked God for Franco's victory.

MUSLIM RESENTMENT.

There is something both wishful and propagandist in the Paris report that the Italian rape of Albania has produced deep resentment among the Muslims of the French Empire. The report, however, is in its essence true. Muslims all the world over have been shocked by Italian brutality. But how are the so-called "democratic" Powers, Britain and France, going to take advantage of this feeling provoked by Italy? The rape is, in one sense a blessing in disguise, for it affords Britain and France an opportunity to win over the good will of the Arab world, a good will which is liberally vital to them now. This they can do by altering their attitude in Palestine and Syria. But this is precisely what they are not doing. It is unfortunate, but not surprising. For they are after all Imperialists and the difference between their sentiments towards the weak and and the hapless and those of the Fascists and Nazis is only one of degree.

AN ANALOGY AND CONTRAST

A public meeting held at Delhi on Sunday adopted a resolution strongly condemning the scheme for the segregation of Indians in South Africa. In his message to the meeting Gandhiji accurately described the scheme as being calculated to bring about "the slow death of the Indian community in that country." And comparing the scheme with some of the doings of Hitler he said: "It is the fashion of the day to condemn many of Herr Hitler's acts as so many breaches of pacts. What is it if the proposed measure is not an attempt to commit a flagrant breach of the Cape Town Settlement in 1914 and subsequent declarations of the Union Government?" There is, however, an important difference when Indians suffer in consequence of these breaches, their (?) Government only look on. If Germans were to suffer in similar circumstances, could any one imagine Hitler merely looking on?

ORGANISATION FOR PRINTERS

The All-India Printers' Conference, the second session of which was held at Poona during the week-end, has been in existence for only a year but it meets a keenly-felt want. Printers in India have some special grievances from which other workers are comparatively exempt, and only strong organisation can help to ameliorate their condition. It is desirable, as suggested by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, the President of the Poona session, that printers' associations should be formed in every important city in the country and they should all be affiliated to the All India body. The executive committee of the Conference may well take the lead in bringing into existence such organisations in cities where they do not already exist.

QUITS

The people of Kashmir struggling for responsible Government rightly refuse to be guided by Mr. Jinnah's communal policy. Presiding over the Punjab States' People's Conference at Lahore the other day, Sheik Abdullah, a prominent leader of Kashmir, said with regard to Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League: "How can we tie ourselves to you? You are the people who in a resolution at Patna, threatened to create difficulties for the Congress if that organisation of the masses interfered in the affairs of the States. While we were in greater distress, the Congress came to our rescue. It was the Congress, which voiced our grievances and supported us. Maulana Zafar Ali has in a speech at Kapurthala declared that the Congress is an enemy of the Princes and they in the League are their friends and protectors. If that is right, let me say clearly that we cannot be with those who want the present state of affairs to continue." We wonder if these remarks will be an eye-opener to Mr. Jinnah and his League.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a dentist to drill a raw recruit.

* * *

The crown of all crowns has been one of thorns.

* * *

Wise is the baggage smasher who wears a chest protector.

* * *

A close student of human nature never lends money to his friends.

* * *

Nature has arranged things so that a poor man is able to display as many virtues as a millionaire.

* * *

A writer says that sleep is conducive to beauty. Perhaps it is; but we have seen some homely policemen, nevertheless.

作作之作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The old Marks were not good, my Marks are excellent."—Dr. Schacht.

Dr. Schacht was emphatic in saying that there was no food shortage in Germany and said: 'Germans are getting fatter and fatter."

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah has advised the Muslim League Council to defer consideration of the Palestine problem pending the publication of the British Government's proposals and the return of the Muslim delegates.

And then?.....

Yes, your answer is broadly correct

* * * *

Points from the draft unofficial address of welcome to Dr. Schacht as prepared by the Junior Colleague:—

(1) Respected Herr Doktor. (2) Greetings if not welcome. (3) What exactly have you come to India for, which should be the last country for any Nazi to visit, so primitive with its Ahimsa, etc.? (4) We have no gold to offer. (5) We cannot afford barter arrangements with Germany, since, among other reasons, Britain has been very kindly supplying us almost every thing that we should not need from cloth to quinine. (6) We have read the German Bible: "Mein Kampf" most reverently and thoroughly, not excluding the Fuehrer's references to India. (7) We already know all about the horrible atrocities that the Jews are perpetrating on helpless Aryans in Buchenwald Dachau Worllerstorf, etc., etc.

—(Memo.—The address must end with Heil Hitler, otherwise there will be diplomatic complications).

* * * *

Broadcasting on the present international situation, His Holiness Pope Pius XII is reported to have said:

The remedy against such great evils is entry into the souls of men of Christ in whom peace and justice embrace, and the fruit of justice is peace.

Did he, we wonder, thank God for General Franco's victory in Spain, because he saw in the soul of the Spanish leader Christ, in whom peace and justice embrace and the fruit of justice is peace?

Any way, we reverently admire His Holiness the Pope's vision.

* * * *

Lord Halifax, says a London message, saw the Italian Charge d'Affaires, who "gave categorical assurances in regard to the limited character of the Italian action in Albania."

Which the Foreign Secretary of Mr. Chamberlain promptly accepted on behalf of his Government with a grateful sigh of relief

* * * *

Developments in Albania are causing considerable apprehension in Greece, says a report.

In our opinion, however, the Greeks are unduly nervous. They must place full confidence in the ability of Great Britain and France to extract categorical assurances from Signor Mussolini—after he has overrun Greece and established a government of Greek patriots anxious to secure the independence of their country.

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian review of the life and work of the late Australian Premier concludes thus: "Of late ill-health had confined him more and more to his estate in his native Tasmania, where he received the anxious administration of his wife, Mrs. Enid Muriel Lyons, who is a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire."

We hope no disrespectful insinuation is meant against Dame Lyons' D.B.E.

* * *

Chinese troops launching a double offensive against Canton, are within a few miles of the City.

Now is the time for Britain to make up for her neglected international and national duties. She must convey a stiff Note to Chiang-kai-Shek warning him against pressing on with his offensive since it will create complications owing to the proximity of Hong Kong. Why, the retreating forces may actually bomb and enter it in sheer self-defence.

* * * *

"Yes," said the timid passenger to the airplane pilot, "I'm to understand I'm to sit still and not be afraid, and all that; but tell me, if something happens and we fall, what do I do?"

"Oh, that's easy," said the pilot. "Just grab anything that we are passing and hang on tight."

"Public Should Not Be Misled By Half-Truths"

Busmen's President's Reply To Company's Statement

BOMBAY: April 10.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, President of the Suburban Busmen's Union, writes:—

"I have seen the Press statement issued by the Bandra Bus Company. The Union is well aware of and regrets the inconvenience to the public and has, therefore, started the free passenger service where the public are invited to put moneys in the charity box of the Union.

"The charge of a strike without notice is unfounded and false to the knowledge of the Company. On 4th April the President of the Union wrote to the Company saying that it always was, and still is, prepared to go to arbitration, and asking the Company to stop the further suspension of the members of the Union pending an inquiry. The letter was delivered on 5th April to Mr. Sultan Chinoy personally and time was given for a reply upto 7 p.m. on Thursday, 6th inst. There is no reply or acknowledgement of the letter.

POLICY OF VICTIMISATION

"It will be observed that the workmen would not have been compelled to go on a strike but for the Company's policy of continued victimisation. Even then two days' notice was given within which the Company could have agreed to arbitration or stopped further victimisation.

"If the Company is willing to submit to whatever processes the Government of Bombay, through the Commissioner of Labour, may desire it has only to agree to a conciliation or an arbitration on all points in dispute and to restore the "status quo."

"We may add that even on 5th April, the Chairman of the Company was offered arbitration in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Kher to which he did not agree. Again on the 6th inst., he told the Commissioner of Labour that he did not want an arbitration or conciliation.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the workmen have been driven to strike and we request the public not to be misled by the half-truths."

Fourth Day Of Bus Strike

The Secretary of the Suburban Busmen's Union, writes:—

The strike of the Bandra Bus workers has seen its fourth day. The spirit is just as adamant as on the first day. The workers are directing and operating a fleet of cars and taking the passengers free. The public is also co-operating to an extent unexpected even by the optimists amongst the workers. They enjoy the free rides but do not forget the charity box placed by the President of the Union Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas.

The feeling amongst the public is increasing that it is high time the Government intervened and brought about a settlement. The general opinion is in favour of the strikers in view of their just demands and the peaceful manner in which they are conducting themselves.

BANDRA BUS STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The situation in the Bandra Bus employees strike continues unchanged on the fourth day of the strike.

Six workers and office-bearers were served with notices of dismissal by the company this morning. Only ten buses, it is stated, out of the total of 45 buses are running on the various Suburban lines.

About 175 men out of 200 employed by the Company are on strike.

The taxi and free service organised by the Union is running. The Suburban District Congress Committee is also co-operating with the Union. Meetings are being held in the Suburbs in this connection

SEALED CHARITY BOXES

The passengers who take advantage of the free service and sympathisers among the public are contributing their mite to the Union, which has arranged sealed charity boxes.

It is gathered that only 14 drivers and 14 conductors are on active service with the Company. Out of the drivers, five are stated to have been recruited newly a day previous to the strike and only 9 are old hands. The Union officials characterise the present service conditions on the lines as inhuman as the drivers have to be on duty for about 15 hours more or less at a stretch from about morning 6 to 10 at night.

WOMEN'S APPEAL

A public meeting of Women was held at Guzdar Hall Andheri on Saturday, Mrs. Hanifa Fatehalli presiding. It was resolved therein that the public be requested to boycott the buses and that the Government should intervene in the matter and bring about a settlement. It further requested "the Government not to issue new licences as it was done during the last strike."

SUBURBAN PASSENGERS' PROTEST

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the residents of suburbs was held at A. P. High School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday last, under the auspices of Santa Cruz Tenants' Association. Sheth Gordhandas G. Morarji presided.

Mr. Mankar dwelt on the indifference of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the grievances of suburban passengers, who contribute largely to the earnings of Company. Their recent step of increasing the maximum passengers to be packed in each carriage was vexatious and called for strong protest.

Resolutions were passed condemning the indifference of the Railway authorities to the legitimate grievances of suburban passengers, the action of the Company in raising the maximum passengers and demanding early cancellation and appointing a representative committee to carry on peaceful agitation to the extent of offering 'Satyagraha' if necessary.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF GOA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A decision to organise a united association known as Goa Congress Committee (Bombay Branch), was taken at a meeting of the Goan Nationalists residing in Bombay.

This Committee will function in Bombay as a branch of the Goa Congress Committee founded in Goa in 1928 and recognised by the Indian National Congress under article III (F) of the Constitution in the open session, held at Calcutta in 1928.

The immediate object of the new united national organisation of Goans, which will work in conjunction with its parent-body, is to agitate for responsible government in Goa, Damaun and Diu, and for the restoration of civil liberties in these territories.

According to the wishes of the President of the Indian National Congress, a complete and well-documented survey of the real economic, social, political and administrative conditions in Portuguese India will be shortly published under the auspices of the Goa Congress Committee.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, Editor, "O Anglo-Lusitano," will be President of the Bombay Branch of the Committee.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

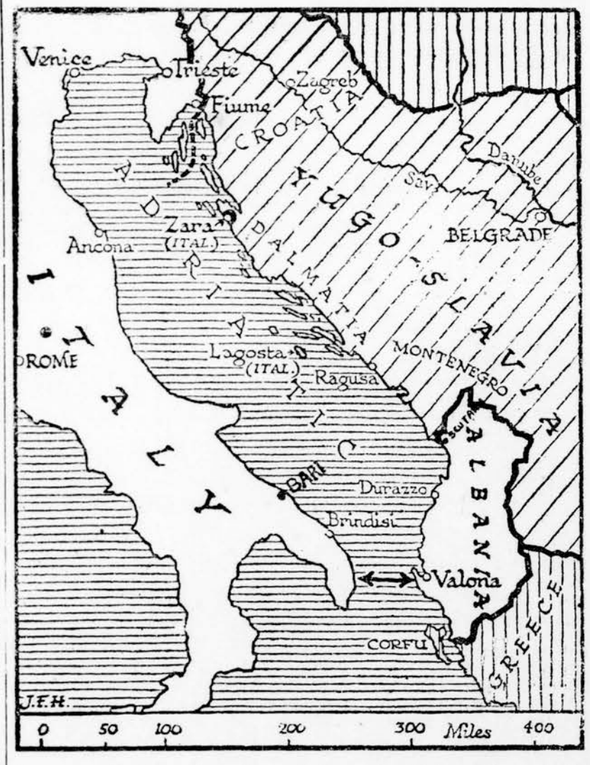
(Established 38 years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or Apply for Prospectus giving details 60, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



A map of Albania with relation to Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece. Note that only straits 45 miles wide separate it from the "heel" of the Italian long boot.

RELEASE OF HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS PRISONERS

(Continued from page 1)

night to review the situation in the light of the present communique and release of Congress Satyagrahis, when a statement will be issued clarifying the position of the Congress and its attitude towards the reforms.

I understand meeting State Congress will be held to-night to pur reveal that the State police who are conducting an investigation into the clash of Saturday last have registered a case of rioting in a public place against some Mohomedans. It is also stated that the police have removed for enquiry eight Muslims alleged to be implicated in the affair and they might apprehend two more who are also said to be suspected. Investigations are not yet complete and are still proceeding. The situation in Tuljapur still remain tense and Hindus continue their Hartal.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHIS WAY-LAID

SHOLAPUR, April 10.

Twenty-seven Arya Satyagrahis, while being taken by police to the lock-up were way-laid by a big crowd of Muslims and it is alleged attacked on Saturday afternoon at Tuljapur, a famous Hindu pilgrim centre in the Nizam's State, according to news received at the headquarters of the Aryan Satyagrana here.

Thirteen Satyagrahis were removed to hospital, where the condition of two of them is said to be serious.

The entire Hindu population is observing 'Hartal'. All bazaars are closed and business has been suspended.

On receipt of the news, an ambulance party with a car and a doctor proceeded this morning to Tuljapur, as also the Arya leaders, Prof. Sudhakar, Pandit Gyanchand and Mr. Vishwanath Kanale.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION

The Arya leaders interviewed Mr. Hollins, Director-General of Police and Prisons, and placed before him the result of their investigations at Tuljapur. They are reported to have pointed out that the assault on Satyagrahis was "unprovoked and premeditated," and represented that allegations had also been made that police themselves participated in the assault. They also desired that a fullest investigation be instituted into the affair.—United Press.

ANOTHER VERSION

SHOLAPUR, April 10.

A report from Tuljapur (Nizam's Dominions), a famous centre of Hindu pilgrimage, thirty miles from here, states that a batch of 27 Arya Samajist Satyagrahis were set upon and belaboured severely by armed Muslim mob on Saturday afternoon, when the Satyagrahis were being taken to the police station after arrest. This resulted in thirteen being injured, two seriously.

According to one version the attack was unprovoked and premediated while, according to another, Muslims were incensed by hostile slogans raised by the Satyagrahis directed against the Nizam and against the Hyderabad Government despite the police warning against using such slogans.

The Hindus of the locality have demanded an enquiry and are observing a "Hartal".

Mr. S. T. Hollins, Director-General of District Police, Nizam's Dominions and other officials visited Tuljapur on Sunday and conducted enquiries. They also met leaders on both sides.—A.P.

RESULT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

SHOLAPUR, April 10.

Further enquiries made at Tulja-

DECCAN STATES' PEOPLE'S SABHA

MIRAJ, April 10.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Deccan States' Peoples' Sabha was held here this morning when Mr. Shankarao Deo and some prominent workers were present by special invitation.

Several resolutions were passed at the meeting. One condemned the violent action of the people in Ramdurg and recorded that such action seriously affected the progress of the States' Peoples' cause. The resolution urged the people to take up constructive work.

Another resolution condemned the Kolhapur Durbar's repressive policy in spite of the previous assurance of the Chhatrapati Maharaj and implored the people to observe non-violence, which alone would strengthen their cause.

The resolution also supported the holding of the Kolhapur State Peoples' Conference outside the State and requested the people to make it a success.

The Committee passed other resolutions which referrred to the appointment of a Parliamentary Board, supported Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal for funds for States' Peoples' work and condemned the attitude of the Akkalkot State for not lifting the ban on the State workers.

The committee decided Aundh as the the venue of the next session. —United Press.

ORDERS NOT TO PICKET TODDY SHOPS

Mysore Congressmen To Break Them

BANGALORE, April 10

A Chickballapur message states that Mr. K. Sampangiramiah, a prominent Congressman and eleven others have been served with an order under Sub-Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting them from picketing in front of toddy and arrack shops. The local Congress Committee has decided to break the order on April 17 after the Vidhuraswatha Congress session. United Press.

Gandhi Seva Sangh Session On May 2

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 10.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has fixed finally May 2 as the opening day of the Gandhi Seva Sangh session at Brindaban. Official confirmation will be announced from Wardha. The Exhibition will also be opened the same day.

CHINESE SHIPS DETAINED

Alleged Sailing Under Foreign Colours

SHANGHAI, April 10.

Ten ships, nine of which were flying the Portuguese Flag are being detained by the Japanese Navy at Woosung pending the outcome of investigations into their registry, according to a Japanese spokesman. He alleged that a number of ships with Chinese owners are being run under nominally foreign shipping companies.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS WANT EQUAL PARTNERSHIP

Raja Of Mahmudabad's Demand

DELHI, April 9.

"In the welter of present-day politics, one thing stands out clear, namely, that the Muslims are determined to lead a life of equal partnership, and not one of subordination," declared the Raja of Mahmudabad, in his presidential address to the first Delhi Provincial Muslim League Political Conference this evening.

The Raja said that to the Muslims the whole question presented itself not as how the country should be governed, but how they should live in India.

He referred to the plan formulated by the late Sir Mohammed Iqbal, the fundamental weakness of which, he declared, was that it left out of account the fate of Muslims scattered throughout provinces, where the Hindus were not take note of Bengal, Hyderabad, Bhopal and other Muslim States.

The Raja added: "There is the more recent scheme of dividing India into cultural zones of Hindus and Muslims. The basic idea underlying the scheme is the concentration of culturally homogeneous people into separate homelands, States and cantons. It takes stock of present-day conditions of the whole Muslim population in India, and by assigning to them certain areas to which they will be invited to migrate voluntarily, leaves the rest of the country to the Hindus."

Referring to the agitation in Hyderabad State, the Raja said that the pace of the reforms could not be forced by outside interference. He criticised "misrule" in the Congress provinces.

RAJENDRA-DARBHANGA CONVERSATIONS

Zemindars Coming Round To Congress View

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 10.

With the phenomenal rise of Congress to power and prestige and the growth of Kisan consciousness, the Zemindars who had hitherto been banking on the presumed certainty of Governors' help have realised at last the folly of depending on British support and have decided to submit to the inevitable.

Congress-Zemindar talks start to-morrow, the Maharaja of Darbhanga meeting Rajendra Babu to-morrow.

This move of the Zemindars is bound to cause serious repercussions on the Kisan-Congress relations in Bihar. The Kisan Sabha has been carrying on a veritable crusade against the first agreement, but it will not be possible to do so against the proposed agreement as it will be based on the lines of the Tenancy Legislation.

Dr. Khare's Notice To Jawaharlal

Echoes Of Alleged Intrigue Wih Governor Of C. P.

Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Prime Minister, C. P. (Nagpur), has sent a legal notice through his counsel to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru asking him to apologise for his statement that he (Dr. Khare) intrigued with H. E. the Governor of C. P., in relation to the Ministerial crisis in the Province last year.

The following is the text of the letter sent by Mr. R. S. Dabir, Advocate, Nagpur on behalf of Dr. Khare to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Swaraj Bhuwan, Allahabad on March 18:—

"I have instructions from my client Dr N. B. Khare, B.A., M.D., of Nagpur to give you this notice requiring you to withdraw publicity and unconditionally the untrue and damaging statement you have made about my aforesaid client having intrigued with H. E. the Governor of Central Provinces in relation to the Ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces last year, and to tender to my client an unconditional apology for the same.

In the event of your not doing so within ten days from the receipt of this notice. I have instructions to take suitable steps in the Courts of law.

Dr. Khare has placed in my hands your letter dated 21st March 1939 in reply to his letter and telegram and I have to inform you that his legal advisers confirm his opinion that this letter instead of giving a straight apology pretends to find an excuse and aggravates the offences by reiteration. You have, of course, assumed the responsibility for making the statement and are necessarily liable for the legal consequences of this highly damaging and false statement.

Trusting that you will not be driving my client to take the unpleasant but necessary step."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S LETTER

The following is the full text of the letter sent by Pandit Nehru to Dr. Khare on March 21 last which has been referred to in the above notice:—

"I am sorry for the delay in acknowledging your telegram and letter both of which reached me at Tripuri I had not time to deal with them there and on my return I proceeded to Delhi. I have returned from Delhi to-day.

I was in Europe when the developments in connection with the C.P. Ministry toook place which resulted in your resignation. But as a member of the Working Committee I tried to follow them and inevitably as such member I had to bear my share of responsibility in regard to these developments. The Working Committee has already gone fully into the matter and came to a certain decision. My reference to you in my article was in conformity with this decision of the Working Committee which is binding on me and on the Congress. The enquiry into the matter has already been held by the Working Committee and decisions arrived at. I cannot sit in judgment over the Working Committee or have fresh enquiries into the matter.

I referred to you in my article more or less incidentally in order to show the growth of certain tendencies in the Congress. Nevertheless, I am fully conscious of my responsibility and as a member of the Working Committee I accepted its decision in this matter.

AGENDA FOR A.I.C.C. MEETING

ALLAHABAD, April 8

In connection with the framing of the agenda for the forthcoming meetings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. at Calcutta, Mr. D. Narsingh, Acting General Secretary of the Congress has left this evening for Dhanbad to meet President Subhas Chandra Bose there.

It is understood that Mr. Bose has deputed Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta of Lucknow to enquire and report on the disputes of Ajmere Congressmen regarding the local Municipal elections and other matters.

He has also deputed Mr. D. Narsingh, Acting Genera Secretary, to enquire and report on the disputes of Nagpur Congressmen regarding the by-election of the C. P. Provincial Assembly.—United Press.

Hartal In Protest Of Daylight Robberies

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, April 10.

The people of Cambay have resorted to Hartal to protest against daylight robberies from which the State has been unable to protect them. The hartal is organised by the Praja Mandal and the Merchants' Association.

Yesterday two men entered the house of Mr. Tripathi Vakil and flourished knives, threatening Mrs. Vakil into delivering her gold bangles and keys of the safe. This she did through fear. Incidents of this type are said to be frequent.

STATE WORKER JAILED

Criminal Law Amendment Act In Operation In Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 10.

Mr. Gaikwad who was arrested by the police last week for shouting a newspaper heading about the Kolhapur Prajaparishad, was placed before the City Magistrate this morning. In less than half an hour the trial was over and the Magistrate convicted Mr. Gaikwad under Sec. 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 40 fine in default to a month's more imprisonment Mr. Gaikwad was undefended.

LIQUOR TASTE WORTH £1,095!

A woman stated by her counsel to have suffered a 90 per cent. reduction in the power of mastication as a result of a motor accident so that she may have to eat only soft food for the rest of her life, was awarded £3,019, including special damages.

Her husband, who was said to have been deprived of the ability to appreciate the taste of liquor and smoking and the difference between sweet and sour, was awarded £1,095.

World Achievement

The Iron Age

We are accustomed to using a few familiar phrases without ever really pausing to think what they mean. We talk of the Stone Age —thinking of primitive man, and then of the Iron Age, as if the latter existed and concluded thousands of years ago, whereas, in one sense, we are living in it now.

When the Iron Age began, no one knows. It is used to indicate the period following that in which weapons and tools were made of stone; and in the British Isles we know that many centuries before Julius Caesar reached the island there were skilled craftsmen, who could manufacture excellent tools and weapons from iron.

It is doubtful if any discovery since time began has been of much greater importance than the discovery of smelting iron,—which, by the way, must not be confused with merely 'melting' iron, for the two are very different processes. Smelting crude iron ore and producing a good quality iron, or even, as was done many thousands of years ago, a passably good quality steel, is an art which calls for skill and experience.

How the art was learnt we do not know. When primitive man first found out that ironstone could be shaped and tempered, it is beyond all our ability to guess, but whenever it was, the world stepped forward in that hour, for a great achievement was wrought and there is not a knife or machine to-day, not a piece of stainless steel or a magnet on earth, but might trace its ancestry back to the piece of iron, which the first blacksmith shaped in the early morning of civilisation.

The discovery of the wheel and the idea of sowing and reaping, these together with the use of iron are among the mightiest advances ever made by humanity.

ROXY

Daily: 4-30—7-15—10 p.m.

3RD Week

of

Screenland's Most Popular Comedy:

Nav-Jeevan

Bombay Talkie's Latest Hit

Co-starring:

HANSA

The Ever-Smiling Beauty

And

RAMA SHUKUL

Of BHABI Fame

with

Mumtaz Ali—Saroj Borkar—V. H. Desai—P. F. Pithavala Kai Mohan—Rani Bala.

ALL STARS

Plea For Landlords' Organisation

Darbhanga And Chhatari Try Pursuasion With Their Confreres

AGREEMENT WITH GENERAL POLICY OF CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga and the Nawab of Chhatari stressed the need of an all-India organisation of the landed interests in their addresses to the All-India Landholders' Conference, held at Lucknow on April 8, as President and Chairman of the Reception Committee respectively.

The Nawab of Chhatari in his address criticised the U. P. Tenancy Legislation as unfair and unjust to the Zemindars and complained that there was a general attitude of ungratefulness for the past services of his class to human culture and development of arts and learning.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga pleaded with fellow-zemindars to keep pace with the times, be prepared to lose some of their rights in the interests of the community and expressed general agreement with the policy of the Indian National Congress and its Governments of adjustments of conflicting interests and expressed satisfaction that so long as the group following the direction of Mahatma Gandhi ruled in the Congress, the Socialists and Communists would be kept in check, and they would not have to take any extreme steps to safeguard their interests.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga in is presidential address to the All-India Landholders' Conference at Lucknow on April 8, said:—

"On the occasion of the Oudh Zamindars' Conference held here at Lucknow—in May, 1938, I had indicated that the time was fast approaching when we should have a Federation of All-India landholders so that we might, whenever necessary, take joint action in matters concerning the entire body of landlords. Since then the idea has been gathering support and I have been receiving numerous enquiries about it. It took some shape in December last when the matter was discussed by some of my friends—all prominent landlords who had come to Darbhanga from various provinces to consider the desirability of convening an All-India Conference for planning our action with respect to matters concerning the landholders in general. Under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Mymensingh, they unanimously decided that a Conference of the landholders of all the provinces of India be held at Lucknow to inaugurate the All-India Federation of Landholders, and as a result of that decision, we have met here to-day.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION

"It is sometimes argued—and with a good deal of force—that questions affecting land being provincial subjects under the new constitution, it will serve no useful purpose to have an all-India organisation of landholders. This argument, if accepted, cuts at the very root of the idea with which we have assembled here. The generally accepted view of the leading landlords, as expressed to me during the last few months, is that we need an all-India organisation to co-ordinate our activities to present a united front and to counteract mischiefs that their origin in organisations of all-India character and in certain cases, of international character. I admit that so far as laws are concerned, we shall have to go to our provinces for the settlement of the issues. But that is not all. The time has come when the landholders themselves have to change their outlook and determine on a reorientation of their policy and programme of work in view of the changed condition of things, if they are to exist as a class.

"ARE WE EXPLOITERS?"

Explaining the relation between landholders and tenants, the Maharaja said:—

"After all, what do we take from our tenants? A fraction of the yield which they get from our land. Are we then their exploiters, or their erploiters are those numerous middle-men who undervalue their commodity, bind them with shackles of debt and make them their bondsmen in the economic sense. I am afraid, not only our tenants but we ourselves have been victim of this economic exploitation and it is high time that we co-operate with them and attempt to check the enormous drain of our recourses.

SPURIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

"I always consider that a controversy between a landlord and a tenant is only of a spurious character, and so long as it persists it does incalculable harm to the country in general. I would like the landlords to consider what they get from their tenants and the tenants to consider what proportion of the value of the yield from the land they give to their landlords? What amount do they spend in law court? What amount they respectively pay to the traders? and such other allied questions. I would also like to tell them to think for themselves whether it is in their interests to come together and be happier or to drift apart and reap the consequences. We must think of agriculture as an industry in which the land-owners and the tenants are capitalists charged with their universally recognised duties towards the agricultural labour and the result of a fight between them will mean the inevitable collapse of the industry itself. On the other hand if the landlords and tenants can combine to control the trade, commerce and industry of raw products they will, I am sure, wield tremendous influence in the country side. Is this not an ideal noble enough to strive for?

AGRARIAN TROUBLES

"I am aware of the fact that ever since the inauguration of provincial autonomy agrarian troubles have taken an ugly turn and have spread throughout the country. They are usually aggravated by those irresponsible elements who take delight in fishing in troubled waters. But this cloud too has a silver lining. Most of those who are in power in the Congress organisation which runs the Government of seven provinces want adjustment and peace. We may have our differences with them in matters of detail, but so far as the general policy is concerned we can not have any disagreement. We want adjustment because therein lies our security. We want peace because only then can we develop our strength. For a minority interest like ours it is only desperation that can drive us to fight and I have reasons to believe that so long as the group following the directions of Mahatma Gandhi rules in the Congress and the socialists and communists are kept in check we shall not have to take that extreme step.

KISAN SATYAGRAHAS.

"Nevertheless we feel that many provincial governments are showing very great weakness in dealing with the situation. Forcible possession of zemindar's land, loot, terrorism and murder are matters of almost every day occurrence. These atrocities are mis-named as "Kisan Satyagraha." These must be stopped at once if the Government have any pretention to maintain law and order and I urge upon them specially those who profess truth and non-violence as their creed to take firm action and check the spirit of lawlessness which is bound to be harmful to the interests of the country. Let me hope that this is only a passing phase and the moment we are able to help our tenants to improve their economic condition these agitators will find their occupation gone. Alongside with it I must also appeal to those who guide the destinies of the Indian National Congress to take immediate steps to prevent any further deterioration of the agrarian situation.

"OUR INCORRIGIBLES."

"I am convinced that an honourable compromise between the contending parties can achieve what legislations carried by majority of votes can not. Goodwill of all sections of the people which is the foundation of a national Government can be obtained by conciliation and not by coercion or suppression. When I say this I am not oblivious of the fact that just as there are the socialists in the Congress organisation who will be satisfied with nothing short of the total abolition of the zemindaries, there are in our organisation too persons who are strongly of opinion that they must continue as before and if needs be, to lay down their lives to protect their rights and privileges. In my opinion this school of thought is as injurious to the interest of the country as the socialists. If allowed a free play either of these will plunge the country in bloody strife, ruin agriculture and hopelessly retard the moral and material progress of the country. If we look at the problem with a view to establish peace in the country and promote its welfare and adjust our differences accordingly, I feel sure that an honourable compromise is not difficult.

OUR ORGANISATION.

Concluding his address the Maharaja said:—

"Side by side with organising ourselves, we must not lose sight of the fact that the landlords are in a numerical minority in the country and cannot exist by themselves. They must in order to play an effective role in the political life of the nation coalise with such other groups or parties whose aims and objects are in common with ours. But the usefulness and value of such a coalition can be determined only by the measure of the inherent strength which our organisation gathers; and it is for this very reason that I appeal to the landholders to be one in mind and spirit.

Address By Nawab Of Chhattari

"If the Government really desire the welfare of the tenant and order in the land, the campaign of vilification against Zamindars and inciting tenants against them must stop at once, because any unrest, breach of peace or increase in crime will ultimately recoil on the head of the Government", said Colonel Nawab Sir Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, Chairman Reception Committee of the 1st All-India Landholders' Conference

"The chief cause of all this unsettled and abnormal condition in the rural areas is that there are some people who wish to take the law in their own hands and instead of taking legal action, when they feel aggrieved, rush to the Ministers and seek their direct intervention—which should really be very rare and in special circumstances." He continued.

SERVICES OF ZEMINDARS

Nawab Sahib said that what they saw in modern Lucknow today was due to the generosity and public spiritedness of its Zamindars. But very few people realised and fewer still recognized that the art, culture, and poetry owed a good deal to the landed aristocracy.

Dealing with the important role the Zamindars have played and are still playing he said that they were the real back-bone of society and there could not have been, but for their generosity, so many charitable, educational and other useful institutions.

The Nawab of Chhatari said that the greatest of all services the Zamindars had rendered was the maintenance of law and order in the rural areas. "In these days, however, we hear nothing but down-right condemnation of landlords "he regretted. It had become a fashion to describe them as parasites, usurpers and a diseased part of national body which should be got rid of as soon as possible.

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION

The Nawab of Chhatari advised the delegates to pool their resources and combine their energies to fight the adverse forces and with their All-India organisation they should in future be able to raise their voice effectively. Through this body they would be able to keep in touch with the views of Zamindars of various provinces and chalk out a common policy. He warned them to guard against totalitarian and individualistic tendencies; The constitution must be democratic so that it may create a real interest in every member. He hoped that the All-India organization would give a correct lead and remarked that unless their associations embarked on a constructive programme they would not be able to do any useful work.

TENANCY LEGISLATION

Referring to the Tenancy legislation in the United Provinces he said that in their election programme they had made it clear that they would grant fixity of tenure and fair rent to the tenants. They wanted that no enactment should be brought on the statute book which was likely to make their position impossible. In spite of their protests, he continued, the Bill had been framed in a way that it was likely to give a rich crop of litigation. The attitude of the Government towards the Sir rights of the Zemindars has been very unjust. Zamindars enjoyed these rights for ages and no Government ever challenged these rights.

BASIS OF RENT

As for the basis of rent, Government formula for it was still very defective and impracticable. Political considerations should not be allowed to play part in fixing the basis of rent if it was genuinely the intention of the Government to do justice to all parties concerned. Referring to the realisation of rent he said that he could not understand why the Government should hesitate to provide a section to eject the tenant immediately if he does not pay his rent. One of the salient features of the Tenancy Bill, said Nawab of Chhatari, was that it made cultivation on large scale impossible. After the last war other countries had encouraged farming on larger scale with modern methods, but in U. P. no Zamindar would in future be allowed to acquire land even on compensation, a policy which in the long run would prove harmful to their national wealth.

FILM JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Urdu Writers Form A Group Of Their Own

"Time marches on and we see about us a new order of things coming up every day and we must march with the times, if as journalists we are at all to be of use and guidance to our people and country. Those who sulk and lag behind stay alone. They have no place in the new World that is opening out before us and the only society these people have is the company of their own jealous and narrow thoughts. I pity such journalists if at all they are to be claimed as members of this noble profession", said Mr. Baburao Patel, President of the Film Journalists' Association of India while presiding at the inaugural meeting of the Urdu Journalists' Group held at the Adelphi Chambers, Byculla on the 9th April at 4 p.m

The meeting was very largely attended and all the Urdu newspapers and periodicals of the city were represented. Prominent among those present were:—Messrs. M. Kutub Sadiqui (Khilafat); M. Harris (Ajmal); A. Jabbar Khan (Sadaquat); Mahomed Ahsan (Al Hilal); N. A. Chishti (Sarosh); A. Mahomed Nazir (Mussavvir) and Abdul Bari.

It was unanimously resolved to form an "Urdu Journalists' Group" in the Film Journalists' Association of India and a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Qutub Sidiki was appointed to formulate a working plan and frame the rules and regulations to meet the peculiar needs of the Urdu Journalists.

The first meeting of the sub-committee will be held at Khilafat House on Tuesday the 11th April at 8 p.m.

RED SHIRTS' DEMONSTRATIONS IN NATIONAL WEEK

Trip To Uran On S. S. "Jailaxmi"

On Sunday at 10 a.m. a long Red Shirts procession started from 'Hilal' office at Moreland. After proceeding along Sankli Street and Ripon Road it reached Parsi Statue. From there it proceeded towards Nagpada where it was stopped by Police because there was no permit and the route of the procession was not approved by the Police. The Red Shirts squatted on the ground but after a heated altercation between the officers and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan it was allowed to proceed on its way. The long procession then wended its way to J.J. Hospital and from there passed on to Bhau Ka Dhakka where S.S. Jailaxmi was waiting.

Here a unique flag hoisting ceremony took place. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in a short speech explained the importance of the occasion and requested Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa President of Bombay Council to hoist the flag on the mast of the Steamer which was chartered for the Red Shirts for a trip to Uran Mr. Pakvasa while performing the ceremony said that he was overjoyed to find himself in the midst of a brilliant array of Muslim Red Shirts and had every hope that they would protect the honour of the National Flag. It was the symbol for the protection of the weak and the propagation of peace and truth. He agreed with Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan that its hoisting on the Steamer today was a happy augury for the future when Indian Ships would fly the tri-colour flag of India over the seven seas and would carry the message of hope to all the nations of the world

Mr. Pakvasa's speech was acclaimed by shouts of "Inkilab Zindabad" and "Congress Zindabad". Then the Red Shirts sang the Jhanda song specially composed for the occasion. Mr Pakvasa was then presented with a guard of honour by Red Shirts. At Uran M. M Bhaijee M.L.A. had made all arrangements for the stay of Red Shirts. Motor Buses were ready to take them to Pirwadi, a sea resort four miles away. The Red Shirts paraded through the town of Uran and after seeing some places of interest returned at night.

FOUR PERSONS UNDER ARREST

Sequel To Stabbing Of A Youth

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, April 10.

In connection with the Katni Stabbing Case wherein, a youth was fatally stabbed on Friday evening, the police arrested four persons including Lalloo alias Ramdeo Agrawal, Vice-President, Katni Municipality and member of Mahakoshal Provincial Congress. The alleged suspects were brought down here this evening and placed in the Civil Lines police lockup till tomorrow when they will be produced before the Magistrate.

A SHORT STORY

Haidee Gets Lost

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

Haidee refused to ride a burro. Her eyes blazed furiously as she looked into Spence Beaton's placid face.

"Ride one of those miserable little beasts? Me?" She laugned scornfully. "Why, I—I'd look ridiculous!"

Spence Beaton as always, was very patient, very indulgent. "Miss Tucker, a body only looks ridiculous by comparison. When there's nothing to compare with, everything looks the same. On this trip, everybody will be riding burros. Burros are a good deal more dependable than horses especially—"

"For goodness's sake," Haidee cried, "stop philosophizing! Must you always be so practical? Why can't you let yourself go once in awhile?"

"It doesn't pay," Spence said solemnly, "to let yourself go in this country." He paused. His eyes were inscrutable. "Perhaps you'd rather not take this trip, ma'm.'

The wretch! Haidee could have cried from sheer fury. How she hated this tall quiet handsome son of the West! How she loathed him! He was too smart, too cunning. He didn't want her to take the trip to the abandoned borax mines. She was a nuisance. He was using this as a means of getting rid of her, pretending to be concerned about her welfare.

She considered reporting his insolence to Walt Briggs, who owned the Maverick Dude ranch where she and her family and a party of friends were spending the winter. But she knew that wouldn't do any good. Spence was a valuable man. Walt Briggs would rather lose a half dozen guests than lose Spence Beaton. Besides, what grounds did she have, really, for complaint? And what if he were fired? What if he went away and she never saw him again?

Oh, Lord why had she ever agreed to come out to this miserable country?

When the small cavalcade set off from the ranch, heading towards the distant, mysterious-looking Funeral Mountains with Spence Beaton at its head, Haidee was among the half-dozen guests who made up the procession. She rode a flea-bitten, lop-eared miserable little donkey and she felt ludicrous. But she laughed and was gay with the others. Indeed, she had good reason to feel gay and lighthearted, for hadn't she thought of the most brilliant plan imaginable? Hadn't she thought of a plan that would outsmart the crafty, cunning Mr. Spence Beaton?

Suppose she got lost? Suppose Spence Beaton came looking for her and couldn't find her? Then what? How would he feel? How would he explain to Walt Briggs and her father and mother? Ha! She guessed that would take the starch out of him all right.

Haidee, in her rides about the ranch, had come upon the cabin of a lone prospector located at the base of a small mountain where there was a creek. She had become acquainted with the old fellow. She knew that once a month he trekked out to the town of Golding for supplies and was gone a week or more. She had often thought what fun it would be to spend a night in his abandoned shack, alone on the desert. To-day she intended to indulge that whim.

When the cavalcade stopped for lunch Haidee unobtrusively wandered away. The moment she was out of sight of camp she whipped the burro into a run. It would be fully a half hour before she was missed. By that time she would be well away, and she knew even a genius like Spence Beaton couldn't follow the donkey's trail on the hard rock of this desert country.

Two hours later Haidee reined in her burro. A feeling of misgiving had beset her. She should have reached the prospector's cabin long ago. She had brought along no water and her throat was parched. The sun was already low in the west.

Haidee was by no means a coward, but she was a woman and she wasn't used to being alone with no one to call on for help if she needed help.....

After awhile she entered a canyon where the shadows lay deep and foreboding. In sudden panic she turned the burro and headed back in the direction from which she believed she had come. The sun had dropped beneath the nearest peaks when she stopped again.

Stark terror was in her eyes. She was lost, and horribly thirsty. Her mind raced frantically, groping for some ray of hope. But there was none. She had missed the cabin. Her trail was indistinguishable on the rocks. Wildly, hysterically, she began to shout. The naked mountain flung back her cries in mocking tones.

All sense of bravado fled. She began to weep. Then she beat the burro furiously, and the little beast moved ahead. Pride and stubbornness gave way to bitter hopelessness. She would have given her soul for a drink of water.

Darkness had fully come when the burro finally stopped. A voice said: "Here, drink this. Take it easy now."

Haidee lifted her head. For hours, it seemed she had been in a stupor. She knew she had been taken from the burro and that water was seeping through her lips.

She closed her eyes. Spence Beaton said: "That was pretty selfish of you. Your folks would have worried themselves sick. Lucky you were on a burro. Give a burro his head and he can find water. That's why we use 'em—just in case." He stopped. "Ma'm, the way I figure it you musta loved me danged near as much as I love you."

Haidee opened her eyes. Spence Beaton bent to kiss her, while her arms crept around his neck.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"TRAITORS TO BRITAIN"

Demand For Resignation Of Chamberlain Govt.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 30.

On behalf of the Communist party, Mr. Harry Pollitt has sent a letter to the leaders of the Liberal and Labour parties and to the 35 Government supporters who put down the motion calling for a Government of a "wider front." This says:

The Labour and Liberal leaders and the Tory opposition must clearly understand that there can be no real policy of collective security, of the establishment of a peace front with France or the Soviet Union, that will not be betrayed so long as Chamberlain or any of his immediate associates remain in power.

The men who have betrayed Britain in peace-time, the men who have placed the armed gangster of Europe Hitler, in his present position, can never under any circumstances, be trusted with the destiny of the British people. Secondly there can be no real and effective national unity or national service so long as these traitors to Britain remain in power. Thirdly, a real People's Government will have no need for conscription, for there is nothing the British people will not do gladly and voluntarily for a Government they trust and which pursues neither imperialist nor pro-Fascist aims. We need to be no guard against another Munich.

Let Attlee, Sinclair, and Churchill get together without another minute's delay. Let them issue a call to the nation. Let the motion to be discussed on Monday be a joint motion of no confidence in Chamberlain and a demand for his immediate resignation. Let its movers express their readiness to form a new Government of the people, a Government that will truly represent all the labour and democratic forces of our country and on this basis establish the peace front at home as well as abroad.

PLEA FOR PEACEFUL METHODS

Appeal To The Parsi Public

The President, Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee, writes:—

The Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee appointed by the Samast Zoroastrian Anjuman meeting, convened by the Parsi Punchayat Trustees, is taking all possible measures to oppose constitutionally the precipitate action of the Government of Bombay in enforcing immediate prohibition in this City and total prohibition in the Province of Bombay.

The Committee, therefore, takes this earliest opportunity to earnestly request all Parsi Zoroastrians to refrain from taking any "unconstitutional" action or participating in any demonstration, which is likely to lead to a breach of the peace or to communal discord of any type. The community may rest assured that the Committee will take all possible legitimate measures open to it with a view to safeguard the interests of the community, place their grievances and assert their rights legal, equitable,—economic and religious before the proper authorities right upto the highest quarters.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff Runs All the Way He Might Still Hold His Job — By BUD FISHER

THE EXACT TIME NOW IS 7:45 A.M.
I'LL JUST HAVE TIME TO FILL MY PIPE!
YOU BETTER HURRY. YOU'LL BE LATE FOR WORK!
DANG THIS BREEZE! I CAN'T LIGHT MY PIPE!
AH, NOW I GOT IT!
WHAT'RE YOU DOIN' BACK HERE? I THOUGHT YOU WAS ON YOUR WAY TO WORK!
I WAS BUT I TURNED AROUND IN THE BREEZE AND I FORGOT TO TURN BACK AGAIN!
Fisher

World's Press

REPRESENTING "TIMES" IN MOSCOW

Intermediary Between Editor Of "Times" And Maisky

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Following is one of the many passages of remarkable topical application which George Bilainkin has collected in "Changing Opinions", published by Methuen.

Once upon a time a dictator complained of "the most gross calumnies" against the whole Government in the British Press, the object of which was evidently to "disturb the harmony which subsists between the two Governments"; he proceeded in further representations to make a reques. for "effectual measures" against the British newspapers.

The British Foreign Secretary answered in a few chilly sentences, beginning:—"I am sure you must be aware that His Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequences of any representation or any menace from a Foreign Power, make any concessions which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the Press, as secured by the constitution of this country. This liberty is justly dear to every British subject."

Not Hitler, but Napoleon was the dictator. The time was 1802. Next year, unhappy analogy with Hitler's protests to us in 1938 and 1939, war broke out between France and Britain.

* * * *

Demand that the crippling censorship of news in Russia should be ended was voiced recently by the Soviet's official newspaper, "Izvestia". But, according to the "W.P.N.", the paper had since been obliged to climb down.

Although the feeling that criticism is healthy has returned in Russia, correspondents, it had been explained, have to submit their copy to executive committee secretaries of district Communist Party branches.

Subsequently, declares the "W. P.N.", following protests, "Izvestia" confessed it had "erred gravely" in publishing the original article. It is however felt in Moscow that more may be heard of the matter.

* * * *

Herbert Bailey, Managing Editor of the British United Press, died on Saturday, March 18, after being ill for ten days. During his illness, he continued to work in spite of the most intense pain from which he was suffering. During that period he read all his newspapers until he realised that the end was nearing.

"Northcliffe of the Newsagencies"—so-called after "Northcliffe of Fleet-street" for the great change he effected in the whole outlook and practice of agency, with which he was connected. Bailey started life as a free lancer. His first contribution appeared in the "Eastern Mercury", of Leytonstone, at the age of 11. In due course of time, he acted as correspondent of the London "Daily Express" and the New York "Times". Beaverbrook refused to believe him when he forecast the October Revolution in Russia. So he left the job and joined the "Daily Mail", where he worked only for three days, "unable to stand the inactivity."

As the Managing Editor of the British United Press Bailey had many sensational scoops to his credit, the latest being the earliest news of the death of Pope Pius the XI. It may be remembered that Bailey was ahead of others in newspaper line on the story of the disaster to R. 101. Many of Bailey's methods have been followed by other newsagencies.

* * * *

It is reported that Mr. Alan Sinclair, editor of the "Daily Sketch", one of Kemsley group daily picture papers, has resigned because of differences of opinion on the editorial policy of the paper. He had been editor of the "Sketch" for the last three years. His successor will be Mr. Sydney Carroll, Film Critic of the "Sunday Times"—also belonging to Kemsley group.

* * * *

Last week, the "Daily Telegraph" proposed to the German Government to allow four British journalists in Prague to charter a special 'plane to leave Czechoslovakia for London. The journalists had taken refuge at the British Embassy in Prague. However, the permission was refused.

The four men are: Noel Panter, of the "Daily Telegraph", Mr. G. E. R. Gedye, of the New York "Times", and formerly of the "Daily Telegraph" Mr. Douglas Reed, of the "News Chronicle" and Mr. H P. Smolka, of the Exchange Telegraph Newsagency.

It is stated that Gedye, Reed and Panter, were in the bad books of the Nazi Government. The first named had to escape from the Prague office of the New York "Times" before the police could arrest him. His colleagues—a photographer and secretary—were however arrested and taken into custody. They were later released after representations had been made by their government.

The abovenamed four journalists were finally allowed to leave the country on Wednesday March 22.

* * * *

Staffed by civil servants under the direction of a political personality, the French Government has decided to establish an Information Centre. The Centre is expected to be a central agency for the distribution of information concerning government moves, progress of rearmament, etc.

* * * *

William Barkley, parliamentary reporter of Beaverbrook's "Daily Express", says that he does not like Lobby journalism.

"I regard politics as essentially a matter of public affair," he declared to the students of journalism at King's College, the other day.

"These politicians will say one thing in private and another in public, and I much prefer sitting in the Press Gallery, and reporting what they say in public, because if your reporting is correct and your shorthand good, they cannot get away from that."

It is said of Barcley that he was a special method of reporting. Although he is using it exclusively, he thinks others will take it up eventually. He is known to telephone all material direct to the office from his shorthand notes. "I am pretty certain I can have printed in Glasgow office, at 8 o'clock, for circulation in the Orkneys, what was being said in the House at 7 o'clock he said."

When Mahatma Gandhi went on his fast in Rajkot, the B.B.C. announcer said: "Mr. Gandhi has begun his feast". A few minutes later he corrected himself, after a due apology.

The other day he had once more to apologise to his listeners, when Hitler annexed Czechoslovakia.

"The annexation of Czechoslovakia was a fragrant violation of the Munich agreement"—he said reading last Saturday's (March 18) news bulletin.

"I am soory I read that word as fragrant. It was, of course, a misprint for flagrant."

It is understood that Mr. Sydney Mosley has been acting as an intermediary between Mr Geoffrey Dawson, editor of the "Times" and M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador in London on the question of appointing a permanent correspondent for the "Times" in Moscow.

"This mystery about the "Times" not being represented in Moscow has always puzzled me, (says Mr. Moseley in the current issue of the "World's Press News") and I wrote to Geoffrey Dawson, the editor, asking him if he'd be good enough to clear up the mystery. I pointed out to him that although Norman Ebbutt, their brilliant correspondent in Berlin—whom I met just before the Hitler regime—was badly treated, the "Times" nevertheless, managed to maintain an official correspondent there."

Mr. Dawson has written to Mr. Moseley that there is no mystery about the "Times" correspondent in Russia; he has found it possible to secure more accurate news and greater freedom of transmission from a correspondent located outside the border, within reach of the Russian newspapers and assisted by an elaborate telephone system. This does not preclude the "Times" from sending correspondents into Russia from time to time for special purposes —this has been done on various occasions in the past and the "Times is about to do it again. On receipts of Mr Dawson's letter, Mr. Moseley got into touch with M. Maisky who is now taking up the matter with his Government.

COLONIZATION OF SUKKAR BARRAGE LANDS

Prof. Pithawalla's Appeal For Encouragement

An appeal to the public to encourage colonisation of the Sukkar Barrage lands in order to correct the maladjustment of population in India, was made by Prof. M. B. Pithawalla in the course of a lecture, which he delivered on Thursday under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Association. Prof. R. P. Kar presided.

The lecturer began by emphasising the peculiar features of the lower Indus basin which marked it out as a separate natural unit lying between the Iran plateau and the deserts of Rajputana. From the days of Mohenjo Daro, Sind had been an anti-chamber for the various races who came to India, with the result that to-day we have in Sind about 16 races living side by side. This unification has been brought about by various factors. Though the rainfall of Sind is uncertain and irregular, the Indus is a perennial source of water-supply. Sind is not rich in minerals, but there is a possibility of getting oil from the tertiary rocks. The lecturer closed with an optimistic note and remarked that the crops in the Barrage area had now gone up four to five times, and at the present rate of progress, there is a great future before Sind.

The President, while thanking the lecturer hoped that more attempts would be made to have regional surveys of the country.

HOLIDAY HOMES FOR POOR

Services Of Pechey Phipson Sanatorium Bombay

The Pechey Phipson Sanatorium, founded 47 years ago by tht late Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey Phipson at Nasik Road, for providing a holiday home on the healthy plains of the Deccan for women and children of all races who are in need of a change of climate and whose circumstances do not permit of their going to a hotel or taking a bungalow, have recently issued their annual report for 1938.

The annual report shows that during 1938, 113 families visited the Sanatorium. Of these 33 were European and Anglo-Indian families, 55 Indian Christian families, 21 Hindu families and 4 Parsee families.

The Sanatorium consists of 23 furnished cottages. Ten of these are intended for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3 for Parsees, 5 for Hindus and 3 for other races. One cottage is used as a hostel for 6 unattached women. One cottage is used to house the Superintendent and his wife. There is also a tennis court, a library and a large play-shed for children.

An important event during the year has been the building and completion of an additional cottage for the use of European and Anglo-Indian families with children. This cottage is built in memory of the late Mrs. Alison Jardine out of funds provided by Mr. M. R. Jardine, Bar-at law.

The cottages are let free of rent but a fee of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 according to size of the cottage is payable to cover cost of service. The cottages are furnished and nothing is required except cutlery, cooking utensils and bedding.

The Sanatorium depends to a large extent on grants and public support, and one would like to see the advantages and benefits which it officers more widely known both to the charitable public and to those whom it is intended to benefit.

Fr. Admiralty Plan To Block Japanese Force In Hainan

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PARIS: (By Air Mail).

The French Admiralty have worked out detailed plans to block any Japanese naval and land force in Hainan, should an emergency arise and Indo-China be threatened by the Japanese.

Communications between Indo-China on the one hand and Hongkong and Singapore on the other hand will be maintained at all cost with the help of the British Navy.

Peasants' Unions In Suburbs

Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Ramchandra Bhoir and others have formed peasants' union in Bassein, Koli Kalyan and Kelva Mahim to press the demands of the agriculturists of these places. Among the demands are those of free fuel from the forests and a station at the end of the Bassein Bridge (North). Palghar and Koli Kalyan, the villagers greatest requirement is water supply.

SANKET LIPI SYSTEM

Shorthand For All Languages

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

Ever since the provincial autonomy has been introduced in the governance of the country the need for reporting for vernacular speeches has been increasingly felt. Happily for the country a lot of shorthand systems also saw the light of the day; but on account of certain defects and lack of practical application of the systems the want of vernacular shorthand reporters could not be fulfilled. India is a land of various languages. As such no shorthand system that could not be used for all the languages can be successful here. We, therefore, selected Mr. L. P. Jain's Sanket Lipi System which has been appreciated by people like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Principal P. Sheshadri etc., and which is claimed to be applicable to all languages.

Plan To Give Employment To German & Spanish To Refugees

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PARIS. (By Air Mail).

A plan is under consideration in France whereby a large number of German and Spanish refugees, now in France, will be employed on work for the construction of a Channel between Bordeaux and Seta. This channel will pass by Gibraltar, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

These refugees are now drawing relief from the French Government, the cost being estimated at £15,000 a day. Instead of relief the refugees will earn wages in view of the fact that there is a shortage of workmen in France for such special jobs. The position of the Channel now being considered would have great strategical value. In the opinion of many French experts, it will render Gibraltar superfluous.

Surveying Agmark Ghee Scheme

Packers' Representatives To Meet In Conference

NEW DELHI, April 5

Authorised packers of ghee under the AGMARK scheme will assemble at an informal conference at the invitation of the Aricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in Delhi on April 17.

A scheme for grading and certifying pure ghee with the AGMARK has been working for the last year and a half and under this scheme over 53,000 maunds of garded ghee have already been put on the market. As the present ghee season is about to close it was felt necessary to review the progress of the scheme so far and to discuss with the trade future plans for development. Nearly 30 representatives of the authorised packers and five representatives from the Indian States (where also grading of ghee under the scheme is in operation) are expected to take part at the above conference.

Besides considering the progress of the ghee grading scheme and the question of quality control, a proposal to make a small charge for the AGMARK labels to meet the expenditure connected with the scheme will be examined.

The question of forming provincial and central association of the AGMARK Ghee Packers is also an important item on the agenda. It is further indicated that an all-India scheme for publicity and propaganda of AGMARK ghee could be usefully undertaken by a central association of the authorised packers.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramya has accepted the presidentship of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad, which is announced to be held at Kupwada on 15th and 16th April, according to a telegram received from Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramya by Mr Shanker Rao Deo.

Words of Wisdom
Nature
There is laughter in the woodlands and there's laughter in the trees, there is laughter in the sunshine and there's laughter in the breeze. There's a smile in every hedgerow, there's a lilt in every line, on the far away horizon, there is happiness divine. It is found in waving meadows, where the wind so softly blows, there is cause for your rejoicing in every flower that grows. So take joy from things around you, have the wisdom to assess the gifts that have been sent you for your earthly happiness.
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.& H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS 10
MAGNUMS
You will find the climb to happiness more easily ascended, If you smoke Wills's Capstan Magnums, — for they're so much better blended.
Better buy Capstan — they're blended better.
CMS-64

SHANKAR RAO DEO AT RATNAGIRI

Hindu Sabhites Silenced By Effective Replies

(From Our Correspondent)
RATNAGIRI, April 8

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo toured the Ratnagiri District last week, delivering speeches at Savantwadi, Malvan Vengurla and other places explaining the message of the Tripuri Congress and appealing to the voters in Ratnagiri to vote for Congress. Candidates in the forthcoming elections of Ratnagiri District Local Board. Mr. Deo addressed a meeting here in the Swatantrya Laxmi Chowk before a large audience.

Mr. Deo began his address in perfect orderliness, but after a few minutes a few individuals from the audience took objection to a word which occured in Mr. Deo's lecture and created a scene. It was the word "rabble" used in a general exposition and applied to no one in particular. But some individuals seemed to be bent on trying to rout the meeting, if possible. A general disorder prevailed for a few minutes, but quiet was restored and Mr. Deo continued his address for about an hour, in absolute quiet. Volleys of questions were put to him, which Mr. Deo answered effectively and clearly. The meeting which began at 8-30 p.m. terminated at about 1-30 a.m. after Mr. Deo had completely captured the audience with his powerful oratory and incisive clear-cut replies to the questions of some Hindu Sabhaites. Mr. Deo's lecture converted many doubters to the Congress programme.

NEW WELL FOR HARIJANS

In the next morning, Mr. Deo performed the opening ceremony of a new well specially constructed for the Harijan locality at Ratnagiri by the Ratnagiri District Harijan Sewak Sangh Mr. Walawalkar, President of the Harijan Sewak Sangh explained the circumstances under which the well was constructed. The cost of it was approximately Rs. 300 out of which Rs. 100 came from the Harijans themselves in the form of voluntary labour. Mr. Deo complimented the Sangh on this work.

Mr. Deo is now touring the northern part of the District.

Khopoli Rice Mill Gutted By Fire

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIBAG: April 10.

A rice mill building at Khopoli, belonging to one Mr. Tilak of Pen was completely gutted by fire on Saturday night. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

Alva To Preside Over Kanara Students' Conference

Mr. Ramkrishna Karant, M.L.A., lately Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Madras has wired to Mr. Joachim Alva inviting him to preside at the South Kanara District Students' Conference to be held at Mangalore on the 13th April. Mr. Alva has consented to preside and will leave with Mrs. Alva for Mangalore by boat on the 11th instant arriving at Mangalore on the 13th instant.

It will be recalled that Mr. Joachim Alva was a prominent leader of the Bombay Youth League and Bombay Students' Brotherhood and actively participated in the boycott of the Simon Commission and Bardoli agitation launched by the Youth Leaguers.

JAPAN'S INVESTMENTS IN MANCHUKUO

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

The total sum of Japanese investments made in the form of securities of Manchukuo last year is estimated at 601,000,000 yen, an increase of 195,000,000 as compared with 1937, according to the investigation made by the Industry Ministry of the Manchukuo Government

A sum of 165,000,000 yen having been repaid to Japan as the interests of the previous investments in Manchukuo, the net sum of investments made last year is estimated at 436,000,000 yen, an increase of 104,000,000 yen in comparison with the net investment in 1937.

The grand total of Japanese investments made in the form of securities amounts to 2,675,000,000 yen of which 51,000,000 yen investment has been made in Manchukuo after the Manchurian incident, thus making the total of Japanese investments made since the incident 1,724,000,000 yen.—United Press.

CITY LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Prof. Rao Explains Scope Of Scheme

A meeting of the Bengal Club was held at Parel under the presidentship of Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A. when Professor V. G. Rao, Mr. Maitra and Mr. Mhatre addressed the meeting and appealed to the audience to help the Volunteers Committee in enrolling volunteers.

Professor Rao explained the aims and scope of the scheme in details and outlined the work of the volunteers. Full co-operation was promised by the Club in this noble work.

AT MADANPURA

A meeting of the Urdu Section of residents living in Madanpura locality was held at the Social Service League's Library when Professor V. G. Rao explained the nature of the work and appealed to the people to enrol themselves as volunteers. Several organizers dealt in details with the work to be done by the volunteers for the spread of literacy and referred to the importance of the scheme.

AT DEBATING CIRCLE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Friendly Debating Circle was held at DeLisle Road, Byculla under the presidentship of Professor V. G. Rao when Mr. Jawale, Mr. Tamane, Mr. Ukidir and Miss Kolatkar addressed the meeting and appealed to the men and women present to come forward and help the Volunteers Committee in the literacy campaign. Professor V. G. Rao spoke about the importance of the scheme and thanked Government for taking the steps of launching this campaign for trying to remove the illiteracy.

BOMBAY CLERKS' GRIEVANCES

Union Secretary's Appeal

Mr. N. N. Menon, General Secretary of the Bombay Clerks' Union, writes:—

The Bombay Clerks' Union is registered and now it is up to the clerical population in Bombay to make it an organization strong enough to protect their own rights and interests. No doubt the response has hitherto been encouraging but this is not enough. There are not less than 50,000 clerks in Bombay and they constitute an important and influential minority in this great City. Unless at least 50 per cent. join the Union, it cannot be considered to be strong.

The clerks have their own problems to solve. Their salary and conditions of service are in no way better than those of industrial workers and in certain respects they are worse. As a matter of fact the industrial workers are more independent and class conscious while subservience to the employers verging on slavery is the lot of the clerical staff. A sense of collective and common interest is utterly lacking in them.

If the clerks have any regard for their future, now is the time for them to gird up their loins to put up a strong fight for the betterment of their conditions. With a Congress Ministry in Office they can rightly demand legal protection with regard to permanency of job, better pay and better conditions of service. The Congress Ministry is sure to concede the demands of an organization strong and dynamic in its character and activities.

I therefore appeal to all clerks —be they be in banks, private firms or any other industrial concerns—to join the Union in large numbers so as to strengthen their cause and better their lot. It is the intention of the Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union to hold a Clerks' Conference in Bombay under the presidentship of an eminent leader who has promised all support to formulate the demands of the clerks and present them to the Government for necessary legislation and also to the employers for their ready acceptance. I hope the Union can count upon the full support and co-operation of every clerk in Bombay in our efforts to better their lot.

SECURITY NOTICES GALORE IN BEAWAR

(From Our Correspondent)
BEAWAR, April 9

Thirty-eight Muslims were summoned yesterday to appear in the court of E. A. C. Beawar with a security of Rs.500 each for one year under section 107 for keeping peace and tranquillity in the town. Amongst them five summons were not served and two were released on furnishing security on account of the illness of their relatives, while the rest thirty-one were sent to jail as they refused to comply with the order and to furnish security.

As a protest against this kind of attitude of the Government the local Muslims have been observing complete "Hartal".

It is understood that a large number of such summons are likely to be served on local Hindus to furnish securities.

"Jhansi Heroes" who arrived in Bombay to take part in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

(Continued From Page 6)

—a total area of about 200,000 dunums, which was bought by the Palestine Land Developing Company from the Sursoq Family. This sale involved the displacement of over 5,000 Arabs, small tenant farmers and their families. The landlords received £726,000 for the land and the tenants got £30,000 as compensation, or about £6 per head. But we must realize that Sursoq did not buy the land. The land belonged to the tenants who did not mind it being registered under any name, as long as they could make their living from it and nobody could turn them out. Sursoq secured the concession—and in the same way Rutenberg secured his concession to produce power from Jordan—from the British Government. At least Sursoq did pay taxes to the Ottoman Government which he collected from the tenant farmers but Rutenberg pays nothing and is even entitled to ask for the expropriation of the land. This is a wrong which no International Law can condone as long as the Company is a private commercial concern.

Royal Commission's Report

Let us quote the Report of the Royal Commission to show the situation prevailing in one Arab village. It says: "one day we visited a village, Barriye, in the Ramleh Sub District, towards the improvement of which the Government had made a grant of £500. There were 80 families who entirely lived on agriculture. The land cultivated by the village was 740 acres. Usually the villagers needed all the crops they grew, cereals for their own sustenance, the little that was left was sold. In one respect this village had a unique advantage. It was one of the first villages to start bee keeping and it is now able to dispose of spare hives to other villages. The sale of bees and honey brings an annual income of £1,000, or £12/6 per family. There was no school, though the villagers had subscribed £75 towards getting one. There was no room for the children in the neighbouring school. Their methods of cultivation were primitive, the camel and the donkey being yoked together for purposes of ploughing. Farmyard manure was collected in order that it might be stored for fuel. Irrigation was impossible and the Village was dependent on the capricious rainfall. Water obtained in the Summer from a neighbouring village half a mile away. We were told that the villagers were short of land and that the surplus population had to go to the towns for work. Previously they had held land in an adjoining village which had been sold to Jews. The general impression we gained was that of congested poverty and ignorance, combined with an almost sub-conscious desire for Village uplift."

This needs no comment because it gives a true picture of the poverty and the ignorance of the peasant class who have been under British rule and civilization for Twenty Years.

The Arab Working Classes number approximately 200,000, of whom 70 per cent work on the land. This leaves 60,000 workers who ought to be supported by Arab Industry and Government and Municipal Works. Adding up the Jewish and Arab Workers who should find employment in Industry and Government and Municipal works, they total approximately 130,000 workers, of whom the Government figures show that only 46,943 were employed in January, the remainder being unemployed.

Hand Behind The Scene

The Country is ruined and the population, whether Arab or Jews, are on the way to starvation. Humanity is in extreme suffering, yet there is no solution, no peace. Why? Here is the Answer. Here is the Hand behind the scene.

The Zionist leaders, Weizmann and his Colleagues, made your Statesmen believe that there must be an alien Race in Palestine on whom they could depend to protect British Lines of Communication. This idea appealed to the British Government, who thought of a Jewish State in Palestine as a means of keeping the Country under British protection and control, although the Jews can never protect themselves against neighbouring Arab States But the British Government supported the National Home Policy in Palestine and this policy is responsible for not only the misery prevailing in Palestine but, to a large extent for the persecution in Central Europe of the Jews. It gave the persecuting Nations an excuse to drive out the Jews from their countries to Palestine, which the Jews claim to be their National Home. Further, this policy is not based on human principles. Had this been so, the British Government should have accepted the Jews in Great Britain and given them a refuge in a land whose population is decreasing and therefore they might have benefited from Jewish intellect, principles, civilization, culture, capital and art, which the Arab fortunately does not appreciate.

Bankruptcies

The Government did not see the position alarming in Palestine, but the official Gazette is full of Notices of Bankruptcies. There were 91 bankruptcies last year, of which 7 Companies went into compulsory liquidation and 27 into voluntary liquidation. The Jews had 868 co-operative societies, of which 216 or about 25 per cent. were liquidated or struck off by the Registrars. The total bankruptcies for the first five months of 1938 numbered 46: total mortgages registered and transferred during these five months amounted to about £1,000,000. The revenue is declining and expenditure on troops and defence has increased and consumed the surplus in Palestine's coffers and the British taxpayer has been invited to pay for the upkeep of British troops used to crush the Arab revolution of Palestine.

Imperial Interests

We can clearly understand British Imperial Interests if we quote Mr. Amery.

In the debate on the Palestine Problem in the House of Commons (Hansard 19-6-36). He said: "In defence Palestine occupies a strategic position of immense importance. It is the Clapham Junction of all the air routes between this Country, Africa and Asia. It occupies an immensely important naval position in the new conditions in the Mediterranean. Cyprus Palestine and Egypt effectively held would make it possible not only to keep open the Suez Canal, but to hold the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean. While it is true that we are allowed under the Mandate to maintain a naval base in Palestine, yet Haifa developed as one of the greatest ports and industrial centres in the Mediterranean and a great source of oil supplies which might not be available to us from elsewhere in time of war which might be an asset of immense consequence. There is also the possibility of railway communication between Haifa and Akaba giving us an alternative route to the Suez Canal."

Commander Locker-Lampson replied (Hansard June 19th, 1936) "People talk about Palesdine as though we wanted it only for the Jews. The truth is that the Mandate is the luckiest thing for the British Empire that has happened perhaps for a generation. If only we realised that we should try to make it a most essential element in a new strategic movement. . . . There is another great highway, the Suez Canal, which has become the true key and pivot of strategic considerations of the future. . . We ought to encourage them (the Jews) to go there, as my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery) said, in the interests of the British Empire. . . By conquering Palestine he (Lord Allenby) guaranteed security to the Canal. What we want and must have is not only Egypt protecting it on one side, but interests in Palestine that are paramount and a body of people who have made it their home and will defend it, if it is attacked."

But it is my duty to say, in the name of my people, that the Arab population of Palestine will never accept to be sacrificed for Imperial Interests or the Capitalism of either the British or the Zionists, no matter how powerful they may be. If minus multiplied by minus makes plus in Algebra, a wrong multiplied by wrong makes a double wrong in Economics and Politics and the consequences will be far-reaching.

It is not too late for the British Government to re-establish the former reputation of Great Britain in the Arab World and it is not too late for the Jews who are willing to co-operate with the Arabs on "the principles of the latter's natural rights in their Country, Palestine, to secure a peaceful for those Jews who are already there."

We invite both the British Government and the Jews to examine the situation carefully and to help to establish friendship and co-operation with the Arabs. The Problem of Palestine is not a game of football, where the defeated will shake hands with the victors. It is a Problem which will inflame the whole East.

(Concluded.)

NEW USE FOR DOGS' SKINS

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

A practical use for the hides of mongrel dogs, approximately 30,000 of which are killed annually by the police in Japan, has been suggested by Mr. Toichi Tanaka, veterinarian of the Metropolitan Police Board

According to Mr. Tanaka, the dogs' skin would be tanned and used for shoe-leather, wallets, hand bags, wrist-watch bands and similar purposes. Dogs' skins are at present used in Japan as fertilizer.

Additional uses for dog by-products, according to Mr. Tanaka, are fishermen's floats and soap manufacture. The laboratory of the public health section of the police board uses the flesh of dogs for making germ cultures

In old days according to Mr. Tanaka's research, the skins of wild dogs in Japan were used to make the heads of samisen, the long-necked, three-stringed Japanese musical instrument played by the Geisha.—United Press

ANTI-GAS PROTECTION FOR BABIES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The problem of anti-gas protection for babies—up to two years old—which is one of the most intricate problems of A.R.P. —has apparently been solved. The solution was demonstrated the other day in one of the local town halls.

The device consists of a hood of impervious fabric, with a large cellulose window. It encloses the infant dowr to the waist, where it is pulled tight by a drawcord. The air is pumped in by hand bellows and the whole contrivance is enclosed in a metal frame such that the baby can be carried or left lying on its back, in no danger of toppling over.

The demonstration was made with a girl eight weeks old and a boy three weeks old. The girl sneezed rapidly, as babies will, while being inserted. After that she cried a little, but not much, and her legs gesticulated passionately. The mother carried her, working the bellows meanwhile, and one was called upon to observe that the baby had plenty of room for getting her finger to her mouth—a provision considered useful for keeping her quiet. The demonstration was then repeated with the boy, and the results were the same, except that the boy, if anything, complained less. After the first surprise neither baby seemed to mind the strange envelope or its waterproof smell, and the mothers did not complain of the weight of the device, which is about six pounds

Secretary Of Chinese Leader Shot Dead

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HONGKONG, March 23.

Friends of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the Chinese leader who left Chungking three months ago when the Japanese peace terms were issued confirm that four men entered the residence of his secretary. Mr. Tseng Chung-ming, at Hanoi, and shot Mr. Tseng, his wife, and another person. Mr. Tseng died later. It is believed that the killers hoped to find Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who resided next door. Three men were arrested.

Chinese commentators interpret this attack as indicating that possibilities of peace are definitely excluded.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"
THAT REGULAR
4 O'CLOCK FATIGUE
IS A WARNING SIGN OF
DEFICIENT ENERGY RESERVES.
REGAIN LOST ENERGY WITH
Feeling fatigued at the slightest physical or mental strain is a sure sign of exhausted energy reserves caused by weakened body cells. Brought to new life, these cells supply your body with sufficient energy to maintain a reserve for extra strain.
The tonic which you can rely upon to revitalise the cells is Bayer's which contains a perfect combination of vitamins, phosphates etc., so essential for invigorating the whole system and promoting perfect health
BAYER
Trade Mark
Bayer's
TONIC
180 c.c.
"Bayer"
I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Leverkusen Germany
Made in Germany
"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN WEST INDIES

Repatriation Will Not Solve Problem, Says Major Tyson

TRINIDAD, (By Mail).

Interviewed by the Trinidad Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the morning of his departure for England, Major John D. Tyson, the Government of India's envoy to the West Indies and British Guiana, stressed three points, which, he said, if acted upon, would enable Indians in the colonies "to contribute more fully in every aspect of the life of the colonies."

Major Tyson was sent to assist the Indians to prepare their case for presentation to the West Indies Royal Commission, which has just concluded investigation into the Social and Economic ills which beset the inhabitants of the West Indies and British Guiana.

The three points stressed by the Major are:—

(1) An extension of facilities for education—particularly primary education, especially for girls.

(2) Improved conditions in connection with Agriculture affecting the East Indians—especially Labour conditions of small proprietors and tenants, particularly the cane farmers and—

(3) Offering better encouragement to the Indians in the colonies instead of sending them back to India.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Major Tyson, in the course of the interview said:—

"I think the most important need of the East Indian community here is an extension of primary education, and especially primary education, for girls. At the time of the last census," he continued, "the East Indian community, though only one-third of the population of the island (Trinidad) supplied nearly two-thirds of the people recorded as unable to write or read. There has been considerable improvement in the position of the East Indians in the primary schools since the time of the census, but the daily average attendance is not good, and there is a lot of lee-way to make up.

In my opinion, therefore, the most important need of the East Indian community to-day, is Education; given education and equalities of opportunities in other ways as well, I am certain the community will soon be able to contribute its share in every aspect in the life of the colony.

Next to education, I consider the principal problems affecting the Indians are those connected with agriculture, in every branch, especially labour conditions of small proprietors and tenants, particularly the cane farmers."

REPATRIATION CLAIM

Questioned about repatriation, Major Tyson said that, while there were a good many people who were entitled to claim repatriation to India, wholly or partially at the expense of the Colonial Governments, the fate of many who had returned to India made him hope profoundly that every effort would be made to dissuade others—especially the destitutes—from claiming the rights to repatriation.

"Experience in India has shown," he pointed out, "that after an absence of 20 years or more from India, the immigrant on his return is apt to find the conditions of Indian village life extremely uncongenial.

"Many hundreds of repatriates are to be found in the Old Immigration Depot in Calcutta, imploring all those who go near them to send them back to the colonies from which they have been repatriated."

"Therefore," Major Tyson emphasised, "though these people have a right to return to India, and although one must sympathise with their desire to see again the land of their birth, especially when times are hard for them in the colonies, the greater kindness lies in not encouraging them to return. The best solution is to encourage conditions for them in the colonies."

After a few days' stay in England Major Tyson will leave for India where, he stated, he has been placed in an acting appointment with the Government of India, of Simla, as Secretary in the Department of Communication.

ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission, headed by Lord Moyne as Chairman, was appointed to investigate Economic and Social conditions in the West Indies. It began its Trinidad Session of February 23 and had its last public sitting on March 17. Major Tyson was the last witness and he gave evidence 'in camera.'

The Commissioners took evidence in the colonies of Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, British Guiana and, finally, in Trinidad.

On the closing day, Sir Edward gave out that, having regard to the heavy volume of evidence which had to be sifted and arranged, and the time that would be entailed in embodying their findings, the report would most probably not be published before a year.

Fields and Factories

Dyeing And Printing Industry In India—II

Some Suggestions For An Organization

(By G. D. JOSHI).

While in India, the trade pact with Japan went against Indian industries, in Japan, piecegoods dealers became jubilant and desired to derive the fullest advantage of the favourable tariff on coloured goods. To achieve this end these Japanese Merchants directed their Indian agents to send in the latest samples of designs made by Indian dyers and printers. This was done immediately and as soon as they received these designs, they copied them and printed goods according to the Indian taste and demands and booked them to India in no time, and filled Indian markets with Japanese commodities. While by the time Japanese goods dealer in India, sends these designs to his manufacturers, the poor dyer and printer, is picking up a row with the merchant to raise his wages and rates of the printing-goods. All this happens simultaneously in India and Japan thereby killing the Indian cottage industry.

LACK OF DYES.

The chief factor, which mars the prosperity of the industry is the rarity of dyes. It may be remembered that dyes are not at all manufactured, at present, in India. All printers and dyers use foreign colours. The sole monopoly of the colours is vested with the Havero Trading Co. who are the sole importers of the I. G. Forben industries, Frankfurt (Germany) for India. It is, therefore, for the importers to lower or to raise prices of the colours, according to their own judgment. As it is their monopoly, they can do whatever they like. On account of the high tariffs they do not want to reduce, as they assert, the prices and they will not do so, unless circumstances compel them. However, to a dyer and printer, the price of colours, at present, absorbs 35 per cent. of wages daily. On the other hand, crores of rupees are being taken by the colour-monopolists from the sweat of poor dyers and printers who are barely able to get their livelihood. This, however, does not mean that they should neglect their demands to reduce tariff on colours.

These are some of the difficulties which the dyers and printers in India are facing. Now, with a view to palliate their trouble, and to redress their grievances and safeguard their interests, I make the following suggestions:—

(1) The import of Japanese coloured goods should be restricted by placing high tariffs on it.

(2) The quantity and quota of such piecegoods should be limited and regulated to that extent so far as the India interests are not jeopardized.

(3) The reduction in colour price with a demand for reduction in tariffs.

(4) To establish a central organization, just on the lines of the All-India Spinners Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee with branches in villages and towns, who may devise means and find formulae to improve the lot of the industry.

(5) To seek support and encouragement from Central as well as from the Provincial Governments, with a view to grant subsidies and preferences just as is granted to Textile and Sugar etc. industries.

(6) To press the Central Government to complete the Nehru Enquiry Committee and publish its report

ORGANISATION NECESSARY.

It is essential that the dyeing and printing industry should have their own central organization, who may fight for their rights and interests. It is not only the external complications, but internal differences, rate war and keen competition among workers themselves that the industry is badly suffering. With a view, therefore, to alleviate their sufferings, it is most important to rally them under one organization for centering their activities. It is evident that the workers being uneducated, do not at all understand the utility of such association. In my opinion, I suggest for a proposed federation of persons involved in this industry, which should include:—Employees, Employers, Colour-dealers, and Piecegoods Merchants.

In the federation, each of these elements should represent their own interests and angle of vision. If the industry is organised on this line it can improve the lot of lakhs of workers.

It is another relevant fact to note that the standard, status and importance of this industry is superior to any other sister cottage industries, in India. Comparing figures of handloom industry with net output in the Provinces with the Dyeing and printing industry, the latter ranks first. The entire production of khadi in the province of Rajputana yearly does not exceeds more than Rs. 2 lakhs, while in Bombay proper alone, leaving the entire output of printed goods, about Rs. 15 lakhs is disburst as wages to workers.

It is hoped that if the proposed organization is set up, the popular Congress Ministries will certainly come forwards to help these meak workers and other elements concerned in the industry, may perhaps set up enquiry Committees to know the conditions of this industry in their respective provinces.

LABOUR BOOK IN GERMANY

Enslaving The Manual Workers

It is a well-known fact that workers in Germany who are employed in armaments industries and works which are important for war preparations are bound to remain in the same employment at the same rate of remuneration as happened to be in force when the Four-Year Plan was started. The worker cannot change his employment even to make better use of his capacities or obtain a higher wage. Workers cannot give notice without a permit, which is in fact practically never granted by the authorities, if the reason for the change is to earn higher wages, so that the worker is tied to the same works for life. Many workers therefore resort to the only way out, and provoke employers to such an extent as to get dismissed.

As this method is really the only one left to the workers, it has been used to such an extent that the authorities have felt impelled to deal with it. In virtue of a recent decision of the National Labour Court, the employer is entitled to withhold from the worker his labour book (without which he cannot enter new employment) if the worker causes dismissal to be made by "wilful action, in violation of his contract, taken with the aim of changing his employment."

ROBBING THE WORKERS

The labour book can be withheld, where the worker is dismissed without notice, until the time when employment would have ceased after the due period of notice, which means, in other words, that a manual worker who provokes his own dismissal may not be given his labour book for a month or even longer, during which time he can obtain no work at all, and also receives no relief as his dismissal is his own fault. In the case of non-manual workers (employed on a longer period of notice) the employer can withhold the labour book for three or even six months. The practical results of this decision are thus to rob the workers of their last chance of changing their employment, and to render their slave existence complete!

The preamble to this legal decision leaves no doubt as to the reasons behind it and makes it quite clear that it is not the change of employment as such which is objected to, since the main point is to prevent the worker obtaining higher wages. This preamble states that the aim of the Order (empowering employers to retain the labour book in the case of dismissal without notice) is to prevent workers in agriculture, the iron and metal industries, building trades and the tile industry, "from taking advantage of any opportunity to gain higher wages owing to the shortage of labour."

Naturally there is not much left for the workers after armaments and luxury offices have been paid for, and everything must be done to prevent any rise in wages! The labour book proves itself an excellent instrument to this end!

INDIAN WOOD FOR INDIAN NEEDS

Promoting Use of Forest Resources

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has arranged to secure the co-operation of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Director of Industries, Bombay and various wood-working firms for carrying out manufacturing and service trials on various Indian woods for shuttles, bobbins and other woodwork requirements of textile mills. The imports of these articles amount in value to Rs. 50,00,000 a year and efforts are being made to find Indian woods which can be used as substitutes for the imported woods now used.

A simple type of tunnel dryer for drying veneers was designed at the Institute for a firm in Calicut, Madras, who are manufacturing commercial plywood. This was built and put into operation before the start of the monsoon last year and is now giving satisfactory service.

Two charges of wood were dried in the furnace kiln at Dehra Dun, and both came out in excellent conditions. Two new seasoning kilns have recently been installed at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Shimoga, Mysore.

TEAK YIELD TABLE.

The compilation of the All-India Teak Plantation Yield Table which was undertaken at the Institute is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for the press soon. The table will meet a long felt want, since there is no table of this type in India except the one for the Nilambur teak plantations prepared in 1921. Growth will be correlated in the table with rainfall and temperature data.

A wood from Madras (Casuarina equiseti-folia) is being tested at the Institute to see whether it is suitable for telegraph and telephone lines and electric transmission work. Another is being tested for aircraft construction and repair work. Experiments are being made on sal to determine the variation in strength of the species in different localities.

TESTING PRESERVATIVES.

Poles of Indian Laurel (Terminalia tomentosa) and sal (Shorea robusta) have been treated with Ascu and creosote and service tests will be taken in hand to compare the relative efficiency of the two preservatives for pole work. As interest has recently been revived in the treatment of Indian timbers by the open tank process with creosote, further experiments with specific timbers have been carried out.

Information has been supplied to enquirers on the collection and drying of beedi leaves and on the use of wood gas and charcoal gas for running motor vehicles.

It is understood, that with the exception of juniperus macropoda which occurs in inaccesible parts of Baluchistan, there is no other wood which is as good for pencil manufacture as imported pencil cedar.

EUROPEAN MAGISTRATE SETS EXAMPLE

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH, April 8

With the commencement of April, the district of Farrukhabad has gone 'Dry' in respect of country liquor, opium, Bhang, Charas and Ganja.

Mr. T. J. C. Acton, District Magistrate of this district in the course of a speech said: "The Congress Government has introduced this scheme for your own good and I have to request you that you should feel your responsibility now. I am not prepared to issue a permit to any of you unless you are brought to my place on a cot with a doctor's certificate to the effect that you cannot survive without it."

I further understand that the Collector has not issued a permit for himself even.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1939

India's Biggest and only Officially issued Investor's Guide. An Encyclopaedia of information on all classes of Companies known to the Stock Exchange. The ONLY publication which contains summaries of Balance Sheets for 1938 of Tea Companies and of other Companies issued upto April 4, 1939. Now ready. Price Rs. 10 per copy, post free. Send orders to the Secretary, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited, 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

MAULANA OBEIDULLAH'S CAREER

Describing his experiences in Afghanistnan and his personal association with Maulana Obeidulla during his sojourn, Sj Sisnath Banerjee, M.L.A, gives the following account to the United Press:

It was in 1929 that I first met Maulana Obeidulla at Kabul. At that time there were many Indian Muslims in Kabul. The ill-fated Hijrat Movement of 1919 and 1920 by Indian Muslims had preceded and some remnants of the emigrant Indians were still at Kabul. Several revolutionaries who had left India were also there. And they formed themselves into several groups and there was no end of intrigues between these to get more prominence and position and also favour the then reigning Amir Amanulla. Each group claimed to be the most powerful and to be entitled to speak on behalf of India as a whole. But in fact most of these groups represented none but themselves and their whole aim was to curry favour with His Majesty the Amir for their own personal aims.

ONE EXCEPTION

There was one exception which was the group at whose head was Maulana Obeidulla. Ali the Indian Professors recruited from India (myself included) were canvassed by the different groups for support. My case was a special one as I was the only Hindu and the only Bengalee and so I was treated with particular attention and consideration. Special efforts were made by all groups to win me over to their sides. I mixed freely with all groups and had friendly relations with all. But Maulana's profound knowledge, his plain and simple living and his sagacious approach to the political problems of India, his sincerity and earnestness of purpose, all, attracted me and soon I got identified with his group. This close association became very intimate, indeed, when we started together from Kabul to Moscow through unknown roads of Afghanisthan, and unpassable passes of the Hindukush. It was primarily due to his efforts that I could at all go to Moscow. In Moscow itself when I started to study Marxism I was almost overwhelmed with love for him. It was Maulana who with his deep understanding and wide sympathy helped me to to keep my balance against fanaticism and to apply Marxism correctly to Indian conditions. Not that we agreed in many points but I argued with him on my newly learnt Marxism, where at he used to defend his stand by quoting Muslim, Hindu and Christian Philosophers and economists. This continued as long as he was in Moscow, I used to regard him as my Guru and he used to love me as his own disciple and so I missed him very much indeed when he left Moscow. Several points on which he used to hold very adamant views and which I remember very well are as true today as they were in 1922 or 1923 when I had the privilege of living with him.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

They are: (1) Indian National Congress was the most powerful anti-Imperialist body in India; and all, whether Hindus or Mahomedans or Mahomedans or Sikhs, Nationalists, Communists and Socialists should join and strengthen this organisation. (2) Joint electorate with reservation of seats for minorities or backward sections was the only means of resisting Communalism and fighting successfully for Independence. (3) Indian National Congress should establish its branches in countries outside India and no one should be allowed to speak on behalf of India except those branches of Indian National Congress. These branches should be allowed to send delegates to the annual session of the Congress.

In Kabul one such branch was organised in 1922 and I was to be one of the delegates to be sent to the Gaya session of the Congress, but for various reasons the scheme could not be carried out. I am out of touch with Maulana for nearly 15 years but his memory is still fresh in my mind. I do not know what his views are today but I am confident from what he has said on reaching India that he holds the same views as before. He comes back to India after long years of exile but he has brought with him rich revolutionary experience of Afghanisthan, Turkey, Russia Iran and other countries of the world. I am sure he will be a pillar of strength to the Indian National Congress.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN U. S. A.

Proposals For Big Extension

The Social Security Act passed in the United States in 1935 laid the foundations of a modern State social insurance scheme. Unemployment insurance, which is run by the individual States on a Federal framework and with the financial co-operation of the Federal Government, has already made great progress, twenty-five of the forty-eight States having paid out benefits last year.

General old-age insurance, which is, on the contrary, a purely Federal matter, is also regulated by the Social Security Act. The scope has been developed here, and in 1942, when the necessary capitalisation has taken place, a start will be made in the payment of pensions (until which time, aged persons will receive allowances from the Board set up to operate the Act and from public funds). A total of about forty million persons are already under this scheme.

NEW PROPOSALS

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, recently brought before a Congress Committee new proposals for accelerating the operation of the old-age pension scheme and making it more comprehensive. His proposals are that monthly benefits should be started in 1940 instead of 1942, and should be supplemented by benefits for aged wives, and orphans, and that the legislation should be extended to include blind and dependent children. The present State grants, he suggests, should be increased, and the Board should be allowed to differentiate between "poorer" and "richer" States in apportioning Federal cash aid. The most important of the proposed innovations are those concerning the extension of the scheme's scope. It is suggested that agricultural and domestic workers should be brought in, also the employees of non-profit-making organisations, of national banks and similar institutions, and seamen. This would cover a further six million insured persons, who certainly stand in need of such insurance.

Altmeyer expresses the view that a further step be taken, to extend old-age insurance to "all Federal employees, taking into account, of course, the necessity for making an adjustment between this protection and that offered by other Federal retirement schemes." The present exclusion of maritime employment was due, he pointed out "to the anticipated administrative difficulties of covering foreign crews an American vessels engaged in foreign trade. We believe that the law can now be redrawn so as to exclude only this type of employment on American vessels".

The scope of unemployment insurance should be extended along the same lines, for here also it is a matter of bringing in large categories of workers, such as domestic and agricultural workers. The problem could be settled "by co-operation between the Federal and State Governments".

Finally, unemployment and old-age insurance should be more closely co-ordinated by the provisons of Federal unemployment compensation (which is based on a general tax on employers) being made to apply to employers of one or more, instead of limiting them, as at present, to those with eight or more employees.

Every sip of SANATOGEN is a sip of HEALTH

Convalescence after malaria, fever and other serious illness is often a long and difficult process. But weakness can be quickly overcome. Take Sanatogen! All the elements for building up the strength of blood and nerve cells are contained in Sanatogen. Even those whose digestive systems are disturbed can take it with the utmost confidence. Sanatogen enriches and revitalizes the blood, strengthens the nerves, brings back in an amazingly short time your former health and vigour. After a short course of Sanatogen you feel you have taken on a new lease of life.

"I have found Sanatogen really marvellous. Sanatogen is a boon to those who are run-down. I shall always keep this wonderful tonic and restorative beside me."
Mr. I. H. N., B. India.

SANATOGEN
THE TRUE TONIC FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

New Problems For Reich

India's Trade With Western Europe: Hamburg Trade Commissioner's Report

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

As compared to 1937 the imports from India during the whole of 1938 have declined considerably, only Denmark, Switzerland, and Sweden having increased their imports during the past year. On the other hand, exports to India from most of the North European countries have risen by a substantial margin, thus says the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in his quarterly report for October-December, 1938, published today.

Germany is in the very happy position of having no unemployed, says the Trade Commissioner. Indeed, her problem now is to find ways and means to meet acute labour shortage, particularly shortage of skilled labour. 1938 has been industrially a year of tremendous activity. This immunity from depression, overtaking all other important industrial countries, is only an apparent one. Export industries show that Germany, too, has been affected by the world trade recession. Her foreign trade last year ended in an import surplus. It was caused not so much by an increase of imports, as by a decline in her exports. The problem for Germany is how to increase her exports. It is imperative, for her industrial activity, that her imports of the raw material requirements should not be reduced. On the other hand because of the shortage of foreign exchange, that the simple principle to import only as much as can be paid out of export proceeds, has to be adhered to strictly.

Germany has set about the achieving of this object in a thorough manner. For some time past, her efforts to increase her exports to agricultural countries have met with a certain degree of success. The share of the agricultural countries in German exports has risen from 53.5 per cent in 1933, to 63.1 per cent. There has also been a somewhat smaller increase in German imports from these countries, namely from 64.6 per cent in 1933 to 72.2 per cent.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Germany has, however, not relied upon any single or uniform method for achieving her object. Hitherto she has relied largely upon the system of bilateral treaties, paricularly of the clearing agreement variety, but more recently she has attempted to improve upon this by offering to primary producing countries, the prospect of an assured market for its entire products.

This latter method does not appear, however, to have been received with any great approval by the primary producing countries. They realise that while such an agreement would furnish Germany with the raw materials she requires, they themselves will not only not be receiving any foreign exchange in return for their goods, but may even have to accept goods for which they may have but little use, or goods of a quality that may not appeal to them.

Yet another method has been to furnish credits, as in the case of Turkey and Poland, to be used for the purchase of German products. How the present drive for the increase of German export trade will affect imports from India, it is difficult to say, though the position should be somewhat clearer in the course of the next few months.

Variations during the last two years in the quantities and values of some of the principal commodities imported by Germany can be seen from the following table.

Quantity:
in doppelzentners (unless otherwise stated.)
VALUE: in 1,000 Marks.

Quantity	1937	1938		
		Quantity	Value	Value
Cotton (bales)	144,776	18,014	124,842	10,824
Jute	1,090,251	27,291	1,148,125	26,321
Coir Yarn	95,978	2,746	101,804	2,551
Groundnuts (dec)	1,982,419	36,133	2,740,390	36,911
Groundnuts (undec)	37,090	672	66,273	921
Linseed	86,823	1,541	76,192	1,234
Cowhides	51,953	7,064	33.125	3,508
Goatskins (pieces)	863,884	1,435	1,126,140	1,471
Goatskins (prepd.)	1,149,821	2,446	1,244,840	2,305
Sheepskins (pieces) (prepared)	497,040	827	652,588	781
Reptile skins (pieces, raw)	405,434	486	515,711	937
Manganese	1,213,185	4,752	177,263	1,097
Pig Iron	20,518	140	349,917	1,646
Mica	12,731	1,904	16,525	2,898
Wolfram	12,290	2,274	4,707	1,449
Chrome	13,284	78	43,243	310
Tea	23,548	5,159	32,622	6,547
Wheat	501,151	6,432	1,689,840	19,342
Rice (unpolished)	1,105,007	10,033	177,086	2,159
Gumlac	38,938	1,558	33,092	1,023
Shellac	23,142	1,681	19,250	1,203
VARIOUS SPICES,				
Cardamoms, pepper	15,748	1,506	7,733	747
Myrobalans	79,576	686	68,373	663
Ebony, boxwood etc.	56,153	1,838	24,705	819
Rubber.	19,862	2,206	23,637	1,981

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

During this quarter, says the Report commenting on the trade with France, as compared to the corresponding quarter of 1937 France reduced her imports from foreign countries by over 347 million francs, and increased her exports by about 1445 million francs. For the year as a whole, however, her imports from foreign countries showed an increase of over 1,474 millions and exports an increase of 5,024 million francs.

The trend of India's trade with France, too, has been on somewhat similar lines. For the whole of 1938 as compared to 1937, French imports from India showed an improvement of 113 million francs and the French exports to India an improvement of 59 million francs. In terms of value, a small improvement of 54 million francs was shown. Examined in terms of quantities imported, there has really been an appreciable fall in France's imports from India.

BELGIUM.

Foreign trade of Belgium declined considerably both in respect of her exports and her imports. The downward trend of trade between India and Belgium during the previous nine months of the current year, continued during the last quarter also. Belgium's imports from India fell by 367 million francs, while her exports to India declined by the much smaller margin of 92 million francs. The balance of trade, still in favour of India, improved from Belgium's point of view, to the extent of 275 million francs. The position during the last quarter of 1938 is even more serious. The imports during the quarter October-December were the lowest. In this quarter alone, the balance of trade was actually, for the first time, in favour of Belgium, to the extent of 9 million francs.

HOLLAND, POLAND, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

India's trade with Holland proportionately experienced a somewhat greater decline. An exact comparison is not possible as the 1937 figures include Burma. For 1938, Dutch imports from India amounted to 20 million gulden, compared to 34 million in the previous year, while the exports declined by 4 million and amount to 8 million gulden. Even if the Dutch imports from and exports to Burma during 1938, amounting to 6.7 and 2.8 million respectively, were to be added to the figures of imports from and exports to India, the decline is of a substantial nature.

The balance of trade in favour of India has steadily declined from quarter to quarter during the current year, although the balance of trade for the last quarter is 300,000 gulden more than the balance of trade for the same quarter of the previous year.

The bulk of old Czechoslovak imports from India were made of the importation of cotton, jute and groundnuts. The new Czechoslovakia had lost from 70 to 80 per cent of her cotton and jute industrial concerns and the Trade Commissioner expected that it will presumably result in a substantial decline in the imports from India.

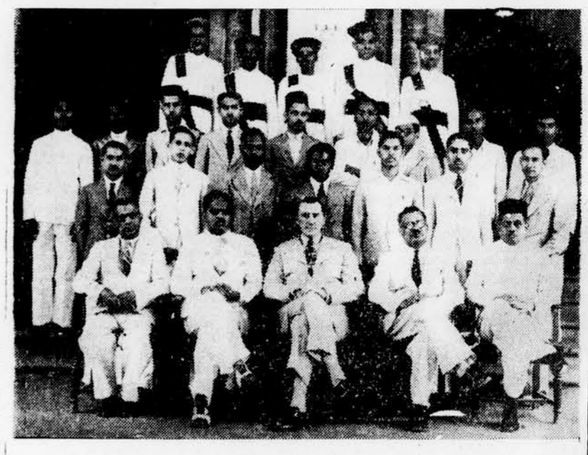
Poland reduced her imports considerably from India during 1938. Her exports on the other hand, to India increased by about 16 per cent. The balance of trade, as a result improved considerably in favour of Poland, although still of an adverse nature.

BRISK TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland's trade with India during 1938 exceeds the already high level reached in 1937. Her imports from India increased by the substantial margin of one million francs, while her exports to India also increased, though by the smaller margin of just over 100,000 francs. The balance of trade as in 1937, is still against India, though by the smaller margin of 238,000 francs, as compared to 1,200,000 francs in 1937.

The most striking increase occurred in respect of oilseeds in which the imports increased from 200,000 quintals to 475,000 quintals. There was an increase also in the imports of edible oils, which rose from 9,900 quintals to 19,000 quintals. But the textile raw materials, cotton, jute and coir, have all suffered.

Imports from India into Sweden, Denmark and Norway, showed an appreciable increase, but the imports into Finland from India declined almost 12 million Finish Marks. Except in the case of Sweden, exports to India also showed similar, though somewhat smaller, increases. Striking improvement occurred in Denmark, who increased her imports from India from 1.9 in 1937 to 7.7 in 1938.



MR. J. F. GENNINGS, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR, BOMBAY GOVERNMENT WHO IS SHORTLY RETIRING FROM SERVICE, IS SEEN WITH HIS OFFICE STAFF. ON HIS RIGHT IS MR. A. S. E. IYER, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

Mr. Gennings To Retire

Notable Career As D. O. I. And Commissioner Of Labour

After a very successful career of 19 years in the service of the Bombay Government, Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.I.E., C.B.E., Bar.-at-Law, the popular Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, will shortly leave India for good on retirement.

Mr. Gennings came to India in December 1920, as successor to Major A. J. Dawson, who had just then organised a publicity department for the Government of Bombay. Before he started his Indian career, Mr. Gennings had acquired considerable experience in Fleet Street, where he had served on the staff of the "Morning Leader", "The Daily Mail" and "The Daily Telegraph."

Lloyd's Find.

During the Great War he was attached to the publicity section of the War Office and later to the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, and it was here that Sir George Lloyd came into contact with him and recognised his worth.

When the latter became Governor, he asked the Army Department for the loan of Mr. Gennings' services with a view to preparing a scheme of publicity for the Bombay Government. The report which Mr Gennings produced after a few weeks investigation was commended not merely by the Government of Bombay, but also by the Government of India. Thus when he assumed charge of the Directorate of Information from Major A. J. Dawson, he had some experience of Bombay, and this knowledge stood him in good stead.

Liked By Newspaper Men.

Later as he developed the Bombay Directorate of Information to the position it has reached now, his qualities as an eminent journalist soon attracted the local newspaper men who found in him an amiable officer who could be trusted to sympathise with their rally found approval among those who knew what Government publicity meant. He has never attempted to "corrupt" journalists. His main aim has been always to provide and disseminate correct information rather than carry on propaganda.

MR. J. F. GENNINGS.

During the past decade the Information Bureau and Library at the Secretariat have become a place of daily pilgrimage for many Bombay citizens, where they have been able to discover information which they could not find elsewhere. With the introduction of the Montford reforms, several Provincial Governments started publicity organisations but these were soon swept away by financial and other considerations to be only renewed recently with the advent of Provincial Autonomy. But the Bombay institution survived all shocks in spite of some attacks made by ill-informed persons in its early days. To quote the opinion of "Capital."

"We attribute the survival and the success of that of the Bombay Government to the fact that it has been conducted throughout by a journalist of long experience who also happens to be a barrister, and has therefore been able to combine with his publicity work the duties of Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. The result has been both efficiency and economy. Anyone who has been brought into contact with the work of the Information Department of the Bombay Government will concede that is executed in a most businesslike and practical fashion."

Success With Labour

The most outstanding of Mr. Gennings' achievements are connected with his appointment as Labour Commissioner which he has held ever since the death of Mr. Sedgewick in 1936. When he took over charge of the Bombay Labour Office it was still in its infancy. It had no doubt begun to deal with a number of labour questions such as prices, cost of living, family budgets, wages and hours of labour. But the more important work connected with industrial disputes, Trade Unions, Conciliation and labour legislation was taken up during the last 12 years during which period the Labour Office has expanded in several directions. The soundness of the work and methods pursued by this office were pointed out by the Whitley Commission who observed:—

"The Bombay Labour Office represents the sound nucleus of a labour department. Here some regard has been paid to the principle of continuity in the Director's appointment, and that officer, in addition to being responsible for both statistics and intelligence, is Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. He is thus in a position to act as expert adviser to Government on labour matters."

To-day the Bombay Labour Office is recognised as the best of its kind on this side of Suez. Several Provincial Governments in India have taken it to be a model for starting similar organisations in their own provinces. It has produced a number of reports on wages, rents, family budgets and social conditions. Perhaps the Textile Wage Enquiry Report of 1934 and the General Wage Census of 1937 form the masterly productions which redound to the ability and insight of the Commissioner.

As Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Mr. Gennings seems to have also distinguished himself in handling compensation cases. A number of his judgments may be regarded as "almost classics" for future Labour Commissioners who may have to deal with Workmen's Compensation. In brief, in dealing with labour matters Mr. Gennings has brought to his task great tact and sympathy for labour. He has handled many difficult conciliation cases with sound judgment and skill, without offending the susceptibilities of the parties. It is common knowledge that even the labour leaders have recognised in him a champion of labour rights, who has never swerved from the right path.

Mr. Gennings' work as Labour Commissioner has been repeatedly commended by successive Governments and in recognition of its worth he was awarded C.B.E. in 1933, and C.I.E. in the last New Year Honours list.

NEWSPAPER SHOW AT CHITTAGONG

Interesting Feature Of Exhibition

CHITTAGONG, April 4.

The "Newspaper Show" held at the recent Chittagong Industrial Agricultural and Health Exhibition was a most interesting feature. There was a huge collection of nearly 300 dailies and periodicals published in the different places in India, Burma and Ceylon. Almost all the principal dailies from the various cities were daily supplied which formed a prominent feature of the show. The show presented the present-day position of the Newspaper Press covering different subjects of culture, enlightenment and progress in this country, but it was felt at the display that there is yet room for more publications in all spheres to advance the national uplift.

The visitors' interest was enhanced by an interesting chart on Newspaper Development, and other connected information put up at the show—The chart is reproduced below.

OLDEST NEWSPAPER

"Tching Pao" (or "News of the Capital")—Published in Peking China, 924 A.D., became Daily in 1351 A.D. Now. 3-Edition Daily.

AFTER DISCOVERY OF PRINTING

In Germany—Avisa Relatio Oder Zeitung, 1609.

At Antwerp—Nieuwe Tydinger 1616.

In England—The Weekly News 1622.

IN INDIA

Ancient—Originally news & laws written on paper sheets to be read in streets or public places hung against trees or walls.

Later—'Bhats' used to carry news.

Then—by 'Dak' system with horses.

Medieval—In every Subah there were news-writers called "Waquia-navis" or "Bakshis". Manuscript newspapers existed in times of Babar, Shahjehan and Jehangir.

IN BENGAL

No Press before 1778. Newspaper in India first published from Calcutta.

First Bengal Newspaper—"The Samachar Darpan".

The first newspaper—"Hickey's Bengal Gazette", 1780. It was the first of Bengal (Calcutta) and the first of India.—"Hindustan Standard."

Classical Literature For British Seamen

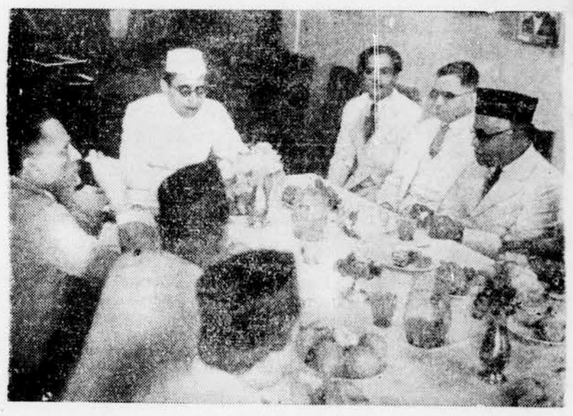
(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, By Air Mail.)

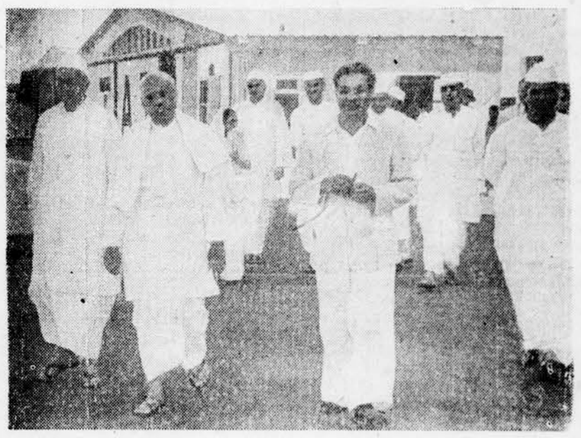
I understand that during the last few days requests have been received in London from British seamen for advice about studying English and classical literature about educating a boy aged four, and about practical catering as a means of becoming a steward.

These enquiries have been addressed to the College of the Sea, a kind of peripatetic workers' Educational Association of which Dr. Albert Mansbridge is honorary director.

The college has scarcely found its sea legs yet. The Governors of the Seafarers' Education Service, which has been providing libraries for merchant ships for some years, I am told, decided last year to extend their work by forming this seamen's correspondence college, but it is only since February last that a vigorous campaign has been launched to make the facilities widely known among sea-farers and it will be years before the full effect of the scheme can be appreciated.



Mr. B. G. Kher has some refreshment during the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Art Society of India over which ceremony he presided on Saturday at Laxmi Bhag in Girgaum.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Bombay for Rajkot by the Air Services of India 'plane on Sunday morning. He is seen in the picture proceeding to board the 'plane accompanied by Mr. Kabali and others.

WORLD MARKET FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Mr. Jamshed Mehta's Plea For Participating In International Conferences

NEW DELHI, April 9.

"One of the outstanding features of the economic development, during the year under review, is the growing deterioration of international economic relations all the world over. It was ardently hoped and believed by many economists and statesmen in 1932 that the spread of recovery throughout the world would usher in an era of international co-operation in economic matters and would ultimately lead to the stabilisation of world currencies in terms of gold and the removal of emergency weapons like quotas, tariffs and exchange controls, which were largely the offsprings of the Great Depression. The worsening of the political situation, coupled with the American recession and slump in 1937, has given a severe blow to these fond expectations" remarked Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce at the 10th annual meeting of the Committee held here to-day.

NEW ECONOMIC WEAPONS.

Mr. Mehta added:—

"On the other hand, the Vanzeeland Report was given a quiet burial by all the statesmen in most of the leading countries of the world and the talk of international monetary reconstruction and restoration of freer trade has given place to a plea for vigorous pursuit of the newly earned freedom in monetary management with the help of exchange equalisation funds and also of special appeals to forge new economic weapons to meet the growing competition from the totalitarian countries in international trade.

We, in this country, are deeply interested in every measure of an international character, which is likely to promote good relations and the world trade between various countries of the world. At the same time, however, one cannot ignore the changes that have come over in the economic policy of the various nation States of the world during the post-depression years, and it is quite legitimate that we should aim at the ideal of a balanced economy in this country, an ideal which is far from the much-abused ideal of self-sufficiency. I believe that the pursuit of such an ideal is quite consistent with our professed intentions of rendering every assistance to the development of freer trade and better economic relations in the world.

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

"I would like to refer to the need on our part to participate in international conferences about specific commodities, such as the International Sugar Conference or the International Wheat Conference. Some of the major industries in this country have now made such a progress that the time has come when they should be interested in the development of export markets for their products. The advantages that can accrue from an active participation in such international conferences can be seen from the prosperity which the tea industry in this country is enjoying since the conclusion of the International Agreement about tea. I hope that the commercial community and Government would take greater interest in these conferences in years to come and would make use of these opportunities to secure a better place for India's agricultural produce and manufactures in the world markets."—United Press.

Orissa Follows Madras

CUTTACK, April 9.

A "communique" announces the intention of the Orissa Government to introduce Hindustani as a compulsory subject for teaching in the two top classes in the middle vernacular and middle English schools and in the two lowest classes in the secondary high schools (6th, 7th, 8th and 9th classes in North Orissa, and 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th forms in the ex-Madras area), as well as in the training schools with effect from January, 1941.—United Press.

Anti-British Poster In Vienna Streets

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VIENNA: (By Air Mail).

In the streets of Vienna many posters with words and pictures directed against England and her policy are now appearing. They are published by the National Socialist authorities and some of them have been posted in official advertising boxes.

This is being done in Vienna especially, because the public often expresses hopes that things will be different when England completes her rearmament. Nazi propaganda wants to break own this confidence in British strength.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Goa Congress"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. V. R. Joshi in his letter on "The Goa Congress", in your issue of the 27th March, solicits "as a Goan" explanation on three points. I must say that the Goa Congress which is so anxious to satisfy all patriots would have rendered him this at once if he had only cared "as a Goan" to call at the Goa Congress Office, Bombay Mutual Building 2nd Floor. Full news of an organisation is surely only available from the organisation itself and a patriot was never known to have stood on ceremony.

I will now tackle the three points which Mr. Joshi seems to be so eager and anxious about:—

(1) Mr. Joshi wishes to know the names of the organisers so that he may be able to decide for himself whether or not he "should follow the leaders after judging their past and present sacrifices." In speaking of Goan leaders of past and present sacrifices Mr. Joshi gives a stranger the absolute notion that Goans are terrible nationalists and that they claim among them leaders who have made tremendous sacrifices for their country. I request him to inform me of a single leader in the Goan community with these sacrifices. Goans, it is my sorrow to say, have been the poorest nationalists in India and Mr. Joshi's ignorance of this fact as a Goan has consequently flattered his sense of the Goan leader We have no leaders of this type and because we have none it does not mean that Goans must not start to make sacrifices for their country and have a political organisation.

(2) Yes, the Goa Congress is entirely Gandhian. A recent controversy in the "Sentinel" made this more clear than necessary. India's success is due to Mahatmaji and the Goan cannot do better than follow Mahatmaji if he also wishes to succeed.

(3) Mr. Joshi wishes to know whether the Goa Congress will start civil disobedience in Goa and when? Politicians are fully aware that these random questions can never be resolved beforehand. The very circumstances dictate the mode, method and time of action. Besides, Mr. Joshi may banish his fears of any indiscretions of the Goa Congress in this respect as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is keenly interested in the organisation, and Mahatmaji, who is always a sympathetic and infallible guide, will be sufficiently consulted.—Yours, etc.

LUIS GRACIAS.
(Member of the Goa Congress).

Police And Red Shirts Procession

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 10th April has appeared the report of an incident that took place at Nagpada on Sunday when the "Red Shirts" were marching to Ferry Wharf to take part in flag hoisting ceremony on s.s "Jalluxmi" and proceed to Uran for the observance of other items of programme, in connection with the National Week.

In this report my altercation with the Nagpada Police officer is given. The report is substantially correct, but it is so brief that some people may misunderstand the situation. I therefore give a little explanation of what I meant when I said to the Police Officer "You are speaking without a grain of commonsense or wisdom. It might create trouble". As is correctly reported in "Chronicle" the Police Officer desired that the Red Shirts may take the route of Bhendibazar and Mohamed Ali Road. This route was suggested by the Officer as an alternative to the route I wanted to take, i.e., J. J. Hospital and from there via Noor Bagh direct to Dongri Police Station and then along Dongri Bridge to the Ferry Wharf (Bhau Ka Dhakka.)

I want to know why Nagpada Police is so enamoured of Red Shirts taking a procession along Mohamed Ali Road. They being custodians of peace in the city should know that the Red Shirts are Congressmen and Mohamed Ali Road is the storm-centre of Muslim League. There is every likelihood of a clash if our procession is taken out on that Road without sufficient previous precautions. But when during the prohibition Week I had applied for permit for a procession with music I had given the following route:—Moreland Road, Bellasis Road Parsi Statue along Duncan Road to Round Temple and from there direct Chowpatty where the procession was to join the public meeting to be presided over by Hon. the Premier. When I sent the Secretary Majlis-i-Ahrar for permit to the Police station he was told that procession will not be allowed to go along Duncan Road but will be allowed either by Mohamed Ali Road or Lamington Road. Just conceive of Mohamed Ali Road when one wants to go to Chowpatty? Any way to avoid trouble with Police authorities I agree to Lamington Road when I was informed by the Police Officer on the phone. But it amused me when the Officer on the phone was again and again mentioning Mohamed Ali Road as the permissible route. That occasion passed off. But this Sunday again Mohamed Ali Road was suggested to me though that road was not on the way to our destination. When Police Officer was having this altercation with me a car occupied by known workers of Muslim League was there on the scene. They were trying to incite some people at Nagpada to stage a demonstration against us. There they had failed but I am informed that the moment they heard Mohamed Ali Road they ran to that place and began to set a stage for trouble. They were only disappointed to hear later that the Red Shirts were allowed to go from J. J. Hospital along Babula Tank Road to Dongri and from there to the Ferry Wharf

I hope Nagpada Police Officers will learn a little politics to understand which route will be most peaceful for which procession. Red Shirts will march through Mohamed Ali Road but they will choose their own time for that.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

Presidency Small Causes Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is rather very anomalous that this court should not follow the procedure of almost every court in British India as to recording of evidence and writing of judgments. Under the present provisions of Civil Procedure Code, applicable to this court, the judges are exempted from recording evidence. Whatever evidence recorded in some cases is done at the sweet will and absolute discretion of the presiding judge. Order 18 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with the provisions as to the record of evidence. It is to be admitted that from the number of suits on file, it is not possible to record evidence, as contemplated in order 18 Rule 5, in a narrative form. This point as to record of evidence arises only in contested cases which form a small percentage of the suits filed. In the interest of justice it is better, that the procedure as laid down in Order 18 Rule 8, be made applicable to this court, namely, of making a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, which would form part of the record.

Much time in this court is wasted by the filling of irrelevant defences without having anything to do to the points in issue in the suit. It is invariably a good practice if the points for determination are filed in court by the parties so that evidence may be led on them and also it is very easy for the presiding judge to give his findings with a few remarks in his judgment as to his conclusions. Provisions in Order 20 Rule 4 (1) should also be made applicable to this court.

Lastly the provision for appeals for all amounts for 500 and above should be provided for by an amendment of Section 38 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act, empowering the full court to exercise it appellate jurisdiction.

The first two provisions can be easily enforced by the Rules framing Committee of the High Court Bombay, but as to the amendment proposed of Section 38 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act, legislative sanction is required. Under the circumstances the Government of Bombay and the High Court will consider sympathetically the above suggestions for the enforcement at an early date.—Yours, etc.

LITIGANT SMALL CAUSES COURT

Parsis And Prohibition

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A section of the Parsi community still persists in their campaign against Prohibition in spite of Dr. Gilder's assurance that any specific grievances will be duly considered by him, if he is approached by the leaders of the community. As a matter of fact, no one knows what their demands are. Probably their demands are so absurd and fantastic that instead of placing them before the Government, they have only preferred to raise a dust-storm against the Government by exciting communal and religious passions. The bogey of unemployment cannot hold ground, because the number of Parsis likely to be thrown out of employment is quite negligible compared to other communities. If unemployment is the main grievance then one would like to know why no such agitation was started when hundreds of Parsis were deprived of their livelihood due to the closure of several Parsi mills in the city? Supposing to-morrow the people themselves give up drinking, what are the Parsis going to do?

The plea that Prohibition affecting 35 crores of Indians should not be enforced simply because some Parsis are using liquor in their religious ceremonies has only made the Parsis a laughing stock and have considerably damaged their reputation for being an advanced and enlightened community in the eyes of the sister-communities.

The petty-mindedness exhibited by them in approaching the Ministers with the beggar's bowl asking for rights and privileges must have surely disturbed the peace of that great departed leader Sir Phirczeshaw Mehta, who always took a great pride in calling himself an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards.

From the above it will be seen that the bogus agitation is started only by those whose interests are likely to be affected by the Prohibition movement, and that a large majority of the Parsi community, especially 99 per cent. of the Parsi females bless Prohibition.

The tall talk of Satyagraha is only bluff and bluster, started with the sole intention of coercing the Government into submission, but the Government know their duty only too well, and there is no doubt whatsoever that the Satyagraha threat, coming as it does, from those who do not understand even the A, B, C of Satyagraha, will be treated by the Government as childish deserving no notice whatsoever.

Finally, I congratulate Dr. Gilder for the firm stand taken up by him and hope that he will go ahead with his plans unperturbed and unconcerned. Long live Prohibition.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Mhow.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "prima facie" case of the Parsis that Prohibition means an economic crisis to them is not challenged at all. Setting aside this question, Prohibition means much more to India in general, in its aspect of self-control and self-purification.

Wine and spirit may be healthy drinks, religious and festival drinks according to the belief of the Parsi community, but their ultimate effects are none-the-less tragic.

Parsis are Indians. They love and respect teachings of highly cultured and celestially advanced souls in the persons of Swami Ramtirth and Vivekanand and others. They also believe in self-purification. In their heart of hearts they know that alcoholic drinks can never made them perfect for supreme religious life. They have fought for India's freedom and dignity. Their charities for Indians are well known. They are cultured and advanced in reasonings. Will they not help the Government in totally vanquishing the army of drunkards from this country? Will they not feel for the starvation miserable life of the poor working-class family? Drink evil is a living hell on this earth. Murders, robbery and horrifying human brutalities prevail in the realm of drunkards.

I hope Parsis will join hands with the Government to create paradise for the masses of India even at personal sacrifice and receive blessings of miserable starving fellow-human-beings.—Yours, etc.,

PARMANAND LAXMIDAS.

Khar, April 5.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the inconveniences caused to the passengers at the exits of the Church Gate Station, I may say that the particular grievances of the passengers are very aptly ventilated by your correspondent, Mr. Bhasker Anant Kowly in your issue of Thursday last. Anybody who has every day to experience the delay, especially caused due to the turnstile gates when he is in a great hurry to reach his office in time will surely adhere to your correspondent's views.

The other one and rather still more important is the use of brakes provided to the turnstile gates at peak hours and really when they ought not to be used quite strictly as they are. It many times happens that the passengers are in hurry and for the reason that they like to go out with as litttle delay as possible they strive to pass through the gates and as such pushing one another to the gates goes on in the passengers and in reality at the very time the brakes are put to use which not only results in injuring the man first near to the gate but also in retarding the passage of other passengers.

And one is certainly anxious to know of what use the main gate provided to the station is when on everyday one sees that inspite of a spare ticket collector the main gate is not put into use: Yes, if there would have been shortage of ticket collectors then there would have been some ground for not opening the main gate but when one sees nothing of that sort one is surely anxious to know the reason.

A passenger having a bag or baggage of good breadth while passing hrough the turnstile gates has two main difficulties for him. One, to lift up the bag or baggage breast high, or the other to get one turn for that baggage and another one for himself to pass through. On the contrary, in case of modern expansion gates he has to face neither of the difficulties.

The advertisements of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. say that the Railway provides good convenience to its passengers but when when one has actually to bear the above bare inconveniences one often considers that the Railway's conduct towards its passengers belies all that is stated in them.

Will the Railway Co. take any such steps towards providing the Church Gate Station with model expansion gates and in the meantime open the main gate that is there but closed to passenger traffic? Yours, etc.

M. R. PENDSE

Ethics Of State Finance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. A. C. Fernandes of the "Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee," in his letter published in this journal on the 22nd instant denies that the annual contribution of Rs. 40,000 made to its organisation by the Goa Government is drawn out of the proceeds of the rice-tax and sales tax on lotteries as I had stated in my article published in these columns on the 16th instant, and maintains that the income of the emigrants tax alone makes it up.

FUND FINANCE.

The Portuguese Indian budget estimates for 1939 give the figure of Rs. 39,900 under the emigrants' tax while the amount of its grant remains invariable—Rs. 40,000. The income from this tax has for some years, been less than Rs. 40,000 while in the past the tax had realised as much as Rs. 60,000 without any proportionate rise being recorded in the amount of grant. Mr. Fernandes evidently seeks to outsalasar, Salasar when he tries to convince us that Rs. 40,000 comes out of Rs. 39,900. My statement therefore remains and is supported by the irrefutable evidence of officially published figures. Even legally, there is no direct connexion between the emigrants' tax and Mr. Fernandes' Fund. I should like also to add that in specifying nearly the rice-tax and sales tax on lotteries, I had omitted for obvious reasons to reproduce several other sources of general revenue:

HEAD	RS.
Customs	25,73,000
Alcohol	8,34,800
Stamps	6,40,900
Land Revenue	7,07,500
Posts and Telegraphs	2,04,100
Registration	1,71,000

The total income amounts to 65 lakhs and, while the Government contributes Rs. 40,000 towards what is claimed to be relief to Goan Emigrants, the budget provision is made of Rs. 65,445 for 'Catholic Cult' when actually Catholic population constitutes 43 1/10 per cent. of the total population.

THE PORTUGUESE BUDGET.

As regards Mr. Fernandes' statement that the experts of the League of Nations had later revised their opinion about the deficit in the Portuguese budget, I should like to see the documentary evidence in support of it. The Annuaire Statisque dela Sociate des Nations,' 1934-35, clearly records deficits of 4,000 contos' for 1932-33, 71,900 contos' for 1933-34 and 280,000 'contos' for 1934-35 and the assurances of Sr. Antonio Ferro of the Salasar Press Propaganda are certainly as inadequate as they are unreliable. I may also mention that Mr. Fernandes fails to inspire confidence in any statement he makes because he styles himself, for instance, as 'Professor of Economic and Political Sciences of the Superior course of the Bombay University' (Professor de Ciencias Economicas e Politicas do Curso Superior de Universidade de Bombaim') in a Portuguese pamphlet on Goan emigration recently published in Lisbon. My inquiries however show that he is not attached to the Bombay University's School of Economics but holds the post of assistant professor in a local private college.

'HOUSE' PROPAGANDA.

It would be interesting to know from Mr. Fernandes whether it is not a fact that his Fund Committee has set aside a sum of one lakh for "Casa de Portugal" (Portugal House) the idea of which had once been turned down through the pressure of the Goan emigrants' protests. The Government of Portuguese India had at the time the proposal was considered, voted five lakhs for the scheme with this statement:

> As an instrument of political expression, it will exercise an essentially national action, strengthening the ties which unite their emigrants to their country and stimulating in them respect for and pride in their nationality.

This statement must be read with and interpreted in terms of, what the Portuguese Colonial Minister and architect of the obnoxious "Acto Colonial" defined in 1930 as Portugal's 'colonial mission.'

> Certain international currents tend to establish ideas more or less unfavourable to the traditional dogmas of the colonial sovereignty of the European Powers, with the result that *imperialist designs have to be pursued under the cloak of humanitarian motives.*" (Italics mine.)

In other words, all humanitarian and 'cultural' activities carried on amongst the emigrant populations by all European Fascist Governments to-day are based on purely imperialistic motives. Anyone familiar with the methods of fascist propaganda in foreign countries can therefore traces in the establishment of these institutions the invariable pattern of propaganda technique.

VIRUS OF KULTUR.

On the 21st January last, for instance, a 'Cultural Agreement has been signed at Burgos between General Jordana Minister of Foreign Affairs of Franco's regime and the German Ambassador, Von Stohrer, in which provision is made for the establishment of German House' in Spain and 'Spain House' in Germany—and this too while Barcelona was being attacked by the Fascists. Since Mr. Fernandes raises the question it is necessary to point out that the "Goan Emigrants' Committee's" activities bear the closest resemblance to the institutions promoted and financed by the 'home' Government in Tunisia and other French colonies amongst Italian "emigris": and it is a well-known and well-established fact that the Salasar Government is modelled on the Italo-German in its organisational character as well as political ideology. That is however not to suggest that the analogy does not end with the difference between the European 'emigre' population and the population of 'inferior' colonial races the status of which has been conferred on the Indian Goan Emigrants. But the propaganda aim remains of the glorification of Portuguese imperialism although racial theories have been incorporated in it as recent legislation clearly proves.

DANGER TO PROHIBITION.

Mr. Fernandes is enthusiastic about prohibition. The liquor interests and the authorities in Goa expect to reap the profits of the prohibitionist programme in our province. Plans are in fact under consideration in these circles to cope with increased tourist traffic. But the fact is ignored that the Government of Bombay is in a position through the strategic position it occupies in the Indo-Goan economic life, not to permit continuance of the menace of the Adjacent Territory like Goa and Damaun to its prohibitionist policy. The Commissioner of Excise is fully alive to this danger as his reports on the situation under the experimental Dry Area Scheme in certain talukas in Kanara and Gujarat clearly indicate. A recent number of the official Public Information" also deals with the question which must be treated in a separate article.—Yours, etc.

ECONOMICUS.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939
New York, April 10

Previous closing	7.80
To-day's opening	7.76
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	7.80
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939
Liverpool, April 10

Previous closing	4.33
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 151-8
July August	Rs. 151-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 10

The New York cotton continued to be depressed in the absence of any constructive developments in Washington with the result that prices were further marked down on outside selling and liquidation.

The trading in July began at 7.76 i.e. four points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on local and foreign selling with some liquidation as traders generally were hesitant pending clarification of Washington uncertainties.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 10

Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 150. The rate went upto Rs. 150-14 and the market closed finally at Rs. 150-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 10

May (8.02/8.02) 7.95/7.95
July (7.81/7.81) 7.76/7.75
October (7.51/7.51) 7.48/7.48

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay 13.207
New York on Bombay 34.99
Berlin on Milan 87 3/8
London on Milan 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent
4 months 1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 7/8 to 2 per cent

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 10

Wheat May	3	4	0
Wheat September	3	5	3
Linseed	5	3	9
Linseed September	5	6	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 10

General Motors dol 37 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 21 1/2
U S Common New Stock dol 45 1/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 10

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 10

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 10

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

RAM KAURI ABDUCTION CASE:

REVISION PETITION DISMISSED

BANNU, April 6

The curtain was rung down on what was known as the "Ram Kauri Abduction Case" when the Judicial Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province rejected the revision application of Amir Noor Ali Shah.

It may be remembered that Ram Kauri was alleged to have been kidnapped by Amir Noor Ali Shah and his companions who were sentenced to undergo various terms of imprisonment. In the guardianship proceedings, the girl was ordered by the Judicial Commissioner to be placed in the custody of her mother who took her to the Punjab and married her to a Hindu gentleman. A civil suit for the restitution of conjugal rights was filed by Amir Noor Ali Shah claiming Ram Kauri alias Islam Bibi as his lawful wedded wife. Shrimati Mansa Devi, mother of the girl, contested the suit, but the plaintiff was granted the decree in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu. Against this decree in favour of Amir Noor Ali Shah, an appeal was filed in the Court of the District Judge, Derajat, who set aside the decree of the lower court. The aggrieved party filed a revision application in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner which was also rejected.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 10

The local cotton market was open for one hour to-day and at 3 p.m. when the market opened Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 149-6 and improved to Rs. 150 on scattered buying. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	150	4 0
Broach J/A		149	14 0
Oomra May		137	14 0
Oomra July		138	2 0
Bengal May		112	8 0
Bengal July		113	0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 10

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	0	0
Highest	26	0	0
Lowest	25	11	0
Closing	25	11	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	3	0
Highest	27	3	9
Lowest	26	14	3
Closing	26	14	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	25	2	0
Highest	25	5	6
Lowest	24	14	0
Closing	24	14	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	0	6
Highest	27	0	6
Lowest	26	14	6
Closing	26	14	6
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	28	3	6
Highest	28	4	3
Lowest	27	15	3
Closing	27	15	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	25	1	6
Highest	25	2	0
Lowest	24	13	6
Closing	24	14	0

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton trade majority Congress departments state and Commerce oppose export subsidy but Wallace believes has authority to use 35 million for export subsidy, which apparently President approves. Impossible to express definite opinion but looks now about even chance Wallace will act.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:—

Week-end advices from Washington indicate growing possibility release 500,000 bales between June and September. This will produce bearish situation. Seems advisable to sell July as hedge.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Latest information very bearish suggest selling July.

Cotton tarde majority Congress departments state and commence oppose export subsidy but Wallace believes has authority use 35 million for export subsidy which apparently president approves period impossible express definite opinion but looks now about even chance Wallace will act.

VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK IN KOLABA DISTRICT

Congress Leaders And Government Officials Working Together

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG: April 10.

Mr. S. V. Tilak, Mr. V. G. Limaye and Mr. J. V. Lele, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Kolaba District Congress Committee, had an interview with Mr. P. J. Ghandy, the new Collector of Kolaba, in which the village water-supply and approach roads schemes, the literacy drive and the people's demand for reduction of land revenue assessment figured largely.

Mr. Tilak had an interview with Mr. A. J. Madon, Commissioner, Southern Division in Bombay, about the same topics. The problem of water-supply in salt land areas (Kharepat) is the most pressing problem in Alibag, Pen and Panvel Talukas and Mr. Tilak explained that tanks and reservoirs was the only practical method of meeting the needs of the people.

I Cover Another Town

(Continued from Page 6).

where there was a parched field before, but life itself where the shadow of death was perpetually looming.

* * * *

There is not much of an opposition in Bihar. Muslim League and Zamindars cut little ice in an Assembly where the majority is too much in favour of Congress. Add to that the fact that the Biharis are by instinct a courteous and friendly people and that Patna is a healthy spot where man works with man for the benefit of man and you understand why there is not so much tension there as there is elsewhere.

Perhaps the aroma of the champal trees outside "Shatinekatan" goes far and spreads into the life of the people. I do not know, but that it is nice to have been there. In the next article will have a look at the people.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

SAFETY RAZOR WITH BLADE
5 Annas Per Set

12 Creamy Shaves Per Blade,
7 Annas for 5 Blades

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1939

Challenge To World Democracies

"We Shall Give" England And France A Good Fight

Schacht On Germany's Armament Programme

Czechoslovakia Swallowed For Purely Political Reasons

Bombay, Monday.

RECLINING on a luxurious cushion-chair a white-haired man, with a light, well trimmed moustache of the Hitler type, discussed in a genial, hearty manner the political and financial situation of Germany for more than half-an-hour with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" to-day.

Calm, self-possessed, taking occasional puffs at a cigar, he seemed prepared to answer every question, and did so with alacrity and almost boyish enthusiasm.

This man was Dr. Schacht, ex-president of the German Reichsbank, who arrived this morning in Bombay. He is considered to be one of the most powerful men in Germany and was instrumental in moulding the financial policy of Germany for the last 15 years. Why Hitler dispensed with his services is still something of a mystery.

The economic wizard of Germany is on an extensive tour in India to have a "nice little time." He was emphatic in saying that Hitler was perfectly satisfied with what he had done. Questioned on his alleged failure to get a loan from England recently, he flared up and said, "I have got too many loans in the past but I am not looking out for loans now."

No Mission In India

He prefaced his remarks by stating that in India, he was a tourist and had no business schemes up his sleeve as alleged by a morning paper.

The idea that he had come to India to negotiate a deal with Indian Cotton growers, he characterised as "rubbish and immensely ridiculous."

"Is it not a fact that the possession of Czechoslovakia had considerably improved the resources of Germany"? asked the "Chronicle" representative.

"No Sir, No," was Dr. Schacht's reply: and added "in September we got industrial centres of the country."

"What about Skoda?"

The German economic wizard's answer was that in September they got all the important industrial centres.

"Is it not a fact that to get rich coal mines was one of the objectives of Hitler?"

"We have got enough coal in Germany and to spare" said Dr. Schacht.

Purely Political

The acquisition of Czechoslovakia, he said, was for political reasons and gave a novel explanation for it. "Please, take down, sir," he told the representative.

His explanation was that Dr. Hacha went to Hitler and requested him to take full possession of the country.

"But the news appearing in the papers is just against that Doctor," said our representative.

At this stage, an enterprising photographer informed Dr. Schacht that he wanted his photo to be taken and his reply was, "You can get my picture in any store in Germany."

No Loans For Germany

Dr. Schacht enlarged at length on the currency policy of Germany and, speaking about inflation in the country, he said, "You can't go on printing money. The currency will be devalued then and Germany avoided this by issuing drafts on future taxation. There drafts were different from Government loans. The taxation drafts were sold by the Government and this had the advantage of getting money on short terms. He was against loans from outside" said Dr. Schacht and added with great emphasis "We don't want them in the future."

Questioned whether the issue of taxation drafts was not a proof of the present economic instability of Germany, Dr. Schacht stated that for the future they did not require so much money. The armament programme was complete.

He was all foam and fury when he referred to the Versailles Treaty and said that the iniquitous conditions were responsible for the present European tension and said, "We are fighting for our just rights, sir, and we have succeeded."

Ready For Negotiation

The moral discrimination of the Versailles Treaty necessitated the German re-armament and he added "Germany is always ready for negotiation if others become reasonable."

He was questioned at length on the persecution of Jews in Germany. Dr. Schacht stated, "Don't be under the impression that the Jews are much liked in U.S.A. I have seen with my own eyes the social injustice to Jews in the U.S.A." He had a proposal for assisting the German Jews which he had submitted to Herr Hitler.

That would have solved the problem in a satisfactory way. The idea was that a certain amount of Jewish money should be given to the Jews in marks to help emigration.

Speaking about marks, he said, "the old marks were not good, my marks are excellent."

He was emphatic in saying that there was no food shortage in Germany and said "Germans are getting fatter and fatter."

"I can judge it from your size" put in the representative of the "Chronicle". Dr. Schacht had a hearty boisterous laugh and said "You are right."

Concluding he said "The destiny of a nation is not influenced by economic considerations and 'pressure' and added with emphasis: "Never, never."

Subsidised Exports

Regarding the question whether the German exports were not subsidised by the German State, Dr. Schacht said "yes" and added "in the same manner as England and U.S.A. subsidised their industries by devaluation."

He admitted that there was dumping of German goods and said it could not be helped. He favoured the idea of a barter arrangement with India as Germany was not able to pay in sterling and humorously added, "I don't want to counterfeit sterling."

Ready For A Fight

He was then reminded about the proposed pact between England, France and other democratic countries against the Rome-Berlin Axis when he exclaimed:

"We will do our best when the time comes. We will show them a good fight at least from our side."

It was now time for lunch, so Dr. Schacht bid good-bye to the "Chronicle" representative.

UNITY OF INDIAN THOUGHT

Baroda Dewan On Merits Of Gujarati Culture And Literature

PATAN, April 10.

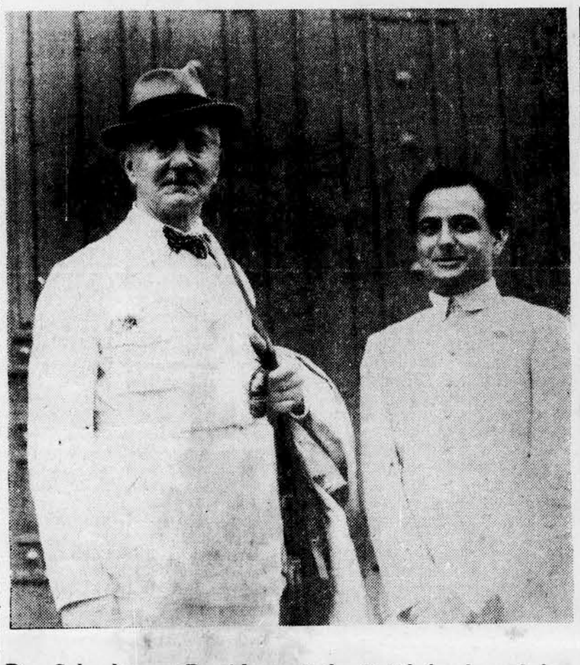
The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad's special session concluded yesterday morning. Mr. K. M. Munshi in his concluding remarks thanked Mr. Hemchand Mohanlal and the Patan citizens for inviting the Parishad to Patan and making it a success.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, who attended the Parishad said that Baroda Government's connection with the Parishad was old and referred to the late Maharaja's profound interest in cultural improvement.

All literatures in India had developed on parallel lines. Mr. Munshi, he said, had voiced in his book on Gujarati literature the fundamental unity of Indian thought. The manuscripts stored in Patan Bhandar would enrich the world, if they were published. He hoped that those who were interested in that culture would do their best to make all that knowledge available to a larger world.

The Baroda State, he said, hoped to accelerate the progress of such work as they were doing in this direction, but the work needed organisation and co-ordinated efforts and if the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad could bring about such a co-ordination, it would be doing a most valuable work for the culture of India. He hoped that the State's efforts would meet with response.

Sheth Hemchand Mohanlal and Jayantilal Keshavlal Poonawala, E. F. Motichand Premchand gave garden parties to Mr. K. M. Munshi last evening. Mr. Munshi left this morning for Sidhpur and will reach Bombay to-morrow morning.—A.P.



Dr. Schacht, ex-President of the Reichsbank and former Director of Germany's financial policy, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning. He was received by the son of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai on behalf of his father.

Govt's Action Under Press Act Resented

All-India Printers' Conference Concludes

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 9.

The All-India printers conference, with Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", presiding, conclude its second session this evening after passing a number of resolutions.

Important among the resolutions noted with concern the attitude of the provincial Governments towards the printing presses and protested against their action under the Indian press emergency powers act. The resolution further urged upon the members of the legislature to take immediate steps to remove the act from the statute book. The resolution added that under the existing law the editor or publisher was legally responsible for all that appears in his publication, and therefore recommended that the printer, who has to carry out the instructions of his master in the matter of publication, should not be penalised.

By another resolution, the conference requested the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to give wherever possible pref rence to indigenous products as against foreign-made articles in the printing line such as types, inks, etc.

A third resolution desired that the Governments and Universities should help the existing schools of printing and also start their own institutions for technology of printing as early as possible and give diplomas for the courses.

A fourth resolution expressed the opinion of the conference that there is no necessity for Government and other agencies to get school text books printed outside India. The confernce further expressed the opinion that in the absence of any import duty on such printed books, there was unhealthy and unfair competition detrimental to the interests of the printers in general and the labour employed in printing presses in India as such, appealed to the Government to levy a duty on imported books.

Yet another resolution urged reduction in the present postal rates for bookposts to the 1918 level with a view to promote spread of education and the literacy campaign.

By another resolution the conference also urged upon Government to allocate a grant for the research work in the printing and allied crafts, out of the grants for the development of the indigenous industries.

India Very Near Swaraj

Socialist Minister Says Greater Sacifices Are Needed

GURUKUL (Hardwar), April 9.

"India is very near the attainment of Swarajya and I speak with all the sense of confidence of which I am capable that no power on earth can keep us in bondage much longer. But there are still impediments and they will require sacrifice and 'tapasya' to overcome them. The measure in which you give evidence of these qualities will be the measure of the extent to which you have utilized your stay at the Gurukul. But the preservation of Swarajya will require greater sacrifices. It will demand higher self-discipline and greater strength of character. I hope none of you will be found wanting in this hour of trial."

Thus observed Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, United Provinces Government, addressing the students of the Gurukul University at the Convocation of the University held here today.

Franco Persuaded To Sign Anti-Comintern Pact

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to diplomatic sources great pressure is being exercised on General Franco to persuade him to sign the Anti-Comintern Pact.

It is stated that at the end of last week the Ambassadors in Burgos of Germany, Italy and Japan called on him jointly and reminded him of his promise to sign as soon as he had been recognised by France and Great Britain. General Franco replied that he would like an easement of his bargain with the Powers of the "triangle," and suggested that his signature might be deferred until the end of the war.

To this the German Ambassador, I am told, replied with the suggestion that he should sign immediately, but that publication of his adhesion to the pact should be withheld until the conclusion of hostilities.

General Franco, who is most unwilling to commit himself, has asked for time to consider this proposal.

FOR A SECOND PANAMA CANAL

Britain And France To Be Requested To Join As Partners

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK: (By Air Mail).

There is a growing tendency in certain American political circles to request Britain and France to join America as partners in the construction of a "second Panama Canal" through Nicaragua territory. The main argument advanced in favour of such co-operation are:

(1) Identity of political and military interests between the three democracies. (2) Lessening of the enormous burden which the American taxpayer would have to shoulder if the construction of the Canal were to be undertaken by the United States only; (3) Increased readiness on the part of Nicaragua to grant the necessary concession and (4) Intensification of democratic prestige throughout the world in general, and Latin America in particular.

PATNA, April 6.

Compulsory notification of attacks of smallpox, compulsory medical examination and treatment and compulsory vaccination are to be enforced in Jamshedpur and Jugsalai Notified Committees' areas in the district of Singhbhum as there is a "danger of serious spread of smallpox", according to a Gazette notification published to-day.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN

NOTE: SEE MONDAY'S PAPER

WHILE BOB AND MARGA SHOW CHARLIE CHAN THE KNIFE WHICH WAS HURLED AT BOB, THE MYSTERIOUS MAN ON THE DECK EMERGES CAUTIOUSLY...
Alfred Andriola
12-31
...AND MAKES A DASH DOWN THE DECK...
INSPECTOR CHAN! LOOK!!
THAT MUST BE GRISSAC! AFTER HIM!
WHAT—?
CAPTAIN HARTLEY! HOLD THAT MAN! HE'S GRISSAC!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.